The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,934.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ " "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 203 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 1st of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		May
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leave BUSSORAH	20
" Kurrachee	5	" Mahomerah	20
" Guadur	6	" Fao	20
" Muscat	8	" Bushire	21
" Bunder Abbas	10	" Linga	25
" Linga	12	" Bunder Abbas	26
" Bushire	14	" Muscat	28
" Fao	16	" Guadur	30
" Mahomerah	16		June
Arrive BUSSORAH	17	" Kurrachee	3
		Arrive BOMBAY	6

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship ...ered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	46	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST to BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duhalles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST to HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th March 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Holmwood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering-plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clean Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 29th April, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (1,909 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI.........First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 309
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE of handsomely carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queensware, &c.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence in the House No. 9, Apollo Street, known by the name of Admiralty House, the whole of the handsomely carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queensware, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, the same comprises Liquor, Wine, Claret, Champagne, and Water Glasses, Water Goblets, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Services, Curry Dishes, Butter pots, Bread basket, Cruet, pickle and Egg frames, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Cleopatra, sofa and conversation couches, Circular, Pier, Card, dressing, washing and writing tables, Arm Easy without arm Baba and Bedroom Chairs, four posts Bedstead, camp cots, side board, wardrobe, gown presses, Chest of drawers, chiffonier, Bookself, Hatstand, Screen, Teapoys, Towel Horse, hanging argand and table lamps, dressing glass, water, filters, Bagatelle board, double barrel guns, sewing machine, brass letter weighing scale, copying press, cooking utensils &c., &c.

N. B.—The Property is on view.

Bombay, 29th April, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Richly-carved Open-work Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage and Horse, &c., &c., &c., at Government Bungalow, No. 14, Castle Park, Fort, behind the Town Hall, being the property of John Bingham, Esq., proceeding up country.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction at the above place the whole of that valuable and neat household furniture consisting of :—

Drawing Room—Richly carved round and pier tables, chiffoniers, richly carved sofas and chairs covered with spring and damask, carved whatnots and teapoys, easy and rocking chairs, musical box with six airs, hanging and table argand and reading lamps, valuable pictures, velvet hall carpets, table ornaments, gun by Westley Richard, clocks, hatstand, China matting, coir matting and rugs.

Dining Room—Set of blackwood Dining Table, sideboard, dumb waiter, chairs, English and Hydrabad carpets and ice-box.

Bed Room—Blackwood, double, single and Babas cots, complete with bed, Invalid chairs, sofas, dressing, wash-hand and round tables, well-seasoned blackwood wardrobes and clothes presses, clothes baskets and bathroom furniture.

Glass, Plated and Porcelainware—Rich set of glassware with decanters and claret jug, fruit and ice dish, handsome white pink and blue border dinner, dessert and tea services, sets of spoons and forks, table cutlery, fruit knives and forks, tea and pickle and egg frames, salver, epergne with glass dish, chamber and table candlesticks, English jelly mould, portable sodawater machine, copper utensils and sundry miscellaneous articles.

At 2 p.m.

1 handsome light mail pheaton with horse and harness, several milky goats with and without kids, pigs and fowls, cattle and poultry cages, bamboo and wooden out-houses, partitions, screened doors, and window screen.

Garden Requisite.—A collection of flower pots containing selection of rare and excellent plants, garden seats, benches, and tables.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th April 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods.

50 Cases each containing 1 dozen quarts, superior Champagne.
6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 ditto 150 pieces Grey Long Cloths, 11 lbs 45 inches.
22 ditto 50 pieces each Grey Shirtings, 11 lbs. 54 inches.
5 ditto 100 pieces each Grey T Cloths, 7 lbs.
3 ditto Grey Domestics, 28 lbs.
1 ditto ditto 30 lbs.
4 ditto 400 pieces Grey Tanjibs, 2¼ lbs.

At 1 p.m.

1 Bay Arab Riding Horse.
1 Calcutta-built Buggy.
1 Grey Galloway.
1 Double-seated Phaeton.
1 Grey Arab Horse.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTHER O'PEARL SHELLS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Godown, No. 22, at Khoja Mohla, opposite Khoja Musjid, by order of Jaffer Fazulla, and on account and risk of the first purchasers, Mahomed Coorjee and Nansey Gangjee—

93 Cuppas of Mother o'Pearl Shells, marked 22¼ Muzmoo in Guzeratee.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICKS.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of whole and broken Municipal Manufactured Bricks.

The above will be sold in convenient lots.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, on C Springs, by Ness, of Long Acre, at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, &c., the property of W. Wedderburn, Esq., and Captain A. R. Hoskins.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 29th April 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy................ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)......Rs. 10
Single Copy........................ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H.," at this Office.

THE PATENT GRAPHOSCOPE, FOR VIEWING PHOTOGRAPHS, DRAWINGS, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF ART,

By means of a simple adaptaion, likewise forms a perfect STEREOSCOPE; and further supplies a most valuable desideratum, viz., an Easel upon which any Drawing, &c., requiring a Magnifying Glass, may be executed.

The Patent Graphoscope is of simple construction, pleasing appearance, and moderate price. It occupies little space, and cannot get out of order. The effects produced by bringing out the latent qualities of the object viewed, are singularly vivid and beautiful, affording unfailing amusement and interest. No lover of Art should be without it, and it should find a place in every Drawing Room and Studio.

The above, with an appropriate Set of Photographs, form a very handsome present.

Price, in Mahogany, and combining with it a perfect Stereoscope, in neat box, complete. Size 16 in. long by 8 in. wide, and 3¼ in. high ....Cash Rs. 36, Credit Rs. 40.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(Via the Suez Canal.)

THE s.s. INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be DESPATCHED on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 8 a.m.

PASSENGERS are requested to be on board by 7 a.m.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th April 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the COURT of DIRECTORS have declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT., being Rs. 5 per Share (free of Income Tax) for the Half-year ended 31st December 1870, and same will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS on the BOMBAY REGISTER on and after the 15TH MAY 1871. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 29th April to 13th May, both days inclusive.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

NOTICE.—HORSES will be AGED at the STEWARDS' STAND, Byculla, on MONDAY next, the 1st proximo, at 6 o'clock a.m., precisely.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary W. I. Turf Club

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

THOMSON AND COM[redacted]

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH [redacted]
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations.

Soups which require the addition of an equal quantity of water before being put on the table, thus making them by far the cheapest in the market for the consumer.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalade—These are prepared with finest London Sugar, and have been well-known for many years.

Vegetables—Particular attention has been given to these, both to the growing and in their preservation, so that they cannot now be equalled.

J. M. and Sons' preparations may be had retail of all provisioners, and wholesale at their Factory, 56, Virginia Street, Aberdeen.

FARM AND GARDEN :—GARTHDEE near ABERDEEN.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT

OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

A splendid collection,

AT PRICES RANGING FROM Rs. 9 to Rs. 120.

Each leaf is ... by a leather Joint with a cement prepared expressly to withstand extreme climates.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION TO

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

EIN DEUTSCH EV. GOTTESDIENST wird JEDEN SONNTAG ABEND um ½5 UHR in der KIRCHE der CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, GIRGAUM, nahe der Grant Road Railway Station, GEHALTEN WERDEN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

On and after May 1st a REVISION of GOODS' RATES will take place, the particulars of which may be ascertained from all Station Masters, District Traffic Superintendents, and from the undersigned.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 20th April 1871.

ESTATE of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI.—All persons having CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to forward them to the undersigned, with all necessary proofs, and with Affidavits as prescribed by the Bankruptcy Act not later than the 30th instant.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attornies for Mr. E. Collier of Manchester—Trustee of the Estate of G. Triandafillidi.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

NOTICE.—Under instructions of the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, SEALED TENDERS are INVITED for SUPPLY of PETTY STORES required in the Government Lithographic Press Instrument Depôt, &c., from 1st May 1871 to the 31st March 1872, on or before noon of TUESDAY, the 2nd May 1871.

A list of the Petty Stores can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned, where all particulars can be learnt.

A deposit of Rs. 50 will be required on tendering to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Executive Engineer, Presidency, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 26th April 1871.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above COMPANY will be CLOSED from 14th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. RUSTOMJEE R. WADIA, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th April 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

P. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of the above Company being now fully wound up, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May 1871, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Liquidator' Account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and to hear any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

2. To decide by Extraordinary Resolution in what way the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators are to be disposed of.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE, } Liquidators.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS, }

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company in No. 1, Hornby Row, on MONDAY the 1st May, 1871, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive Accounts up to 31st December 1870.
2. To receive Directors' Report.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Ramjee Madhowjee in place of Messrs. J. G. Smith and H. Manisty, resigned
4. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Tapidass Vurjdass and Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To consider two requisitions from certain Shareholders of the Company, proposing—

1st.—To farm out the Company's Revenue derived from the Mazagon Property for a period not exceeding five years on such terms and conditions as to the Directors may appear proper.

2nd.—To empower the Directors of the Mazagon Land Company, Limited, to invest by way of [redacted]

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT to No. 19 Meadow Street and Rampart Row, next to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar. ROWLAND & Co.

22nd April 1871.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET,
(Opposite to the Oriental Bank Corporation.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Whole-SALE and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street. GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	" 125 each.
Do. Ditto 800 "	" 100 "
American Union Scales	" 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	" 15 "
Ditto 4 "	" 10 "
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	" 10 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	" 6 per doz.
Ditto Oysters, "	" 6 "
Condensed Milk	" 12 "
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	" 18 "
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	" 12 "
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	" 12 "
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	" 9 "

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows :—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimeses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere with the greatest promptitude and despatch.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Families, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS.—The undersigned are prepared to SAW TIMBER by STEAM MACHINERY for persons desirous of converting their own logs. For particulars as to price of Sawing apply to Mr. A. McKENZIE, at the Saw Mill, Tank Bunder.

5th April 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

[redacted]

This Hotel was OPENED at GOA on the 20th instant, and has been placed under the management of a competent person.

The Proprietors are prepared to accommodate all Foreigners and others desiring a temporary or permanent residence, with First-class Board and Lodging, and the patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

An excellent Billiard Table is shortly expected.

A. M. GOMES & SONS.

Goa, 22nd April 1871.

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!! BILLIARDS!!!

JEEVUNJEE'S EXCHANGE.

JEEVUNJEE and Co. beg to inform the PUBLIC, this Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, the BILLIARD DEPARTMENT, consisting of three of Thurston's best Billiard Tables, are in charge of Mr. Dennis.

The Tiffin and Refreshment Department has also been made more replete, and will have the benefit of Mr. Dennis' superintendence.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a fresh consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY.
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

DO. DO. THE TRAVELLER'S BOTTLE
(a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use),
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 16. Credit Rs. 18.

OLD PALE COGNAC
(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate),
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BULL AND COMPANY.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
GAMES, GAMES, GAMES, In great variety, from	4 3	to	25 0

BILLIARD, RACQUET, AND ARCHERY KIT, every requisite.

Just received a supply of Toilet and other requirements.

	Cash. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
Bond's Marking Ink, per bottle	0 8		0 10
Keating's Cough Lozenges, per bottle	0 10		0 12
Do. Bon Bons, per bottle	0 14		1 0
Magnetic Machines (two Magne's)	25 0		30 0
Baths of sizes, painted Oak, from	11 8	to	25 0
Water Cans, painted Oak, from	3 4	to	6 0
Japanned Tea Canister, from			
Do. Sugar Canister, from			
Coffee Roasters and Coffee Mills, from	3 0	to	5 0
Iron Wash-hand Stands	8 0		10 0
Tea and Coffee Pots (B. Metal) from	2 8	to	5 0
Tooth Brushes (best), each	0 6		0 0
Do. (children), each	0 4		0 0
Real Whitley Jet Bracelets, from	4 0	to	7 0
Do. Brooches, from	2 0	to	5 8
Silver mounted Carriage Whips, from	5 0	to	10 6
Riding and Hunting Whips, from	4 0	to	9 0
SPECTACLES—			
Best Brazilian Pebbles, Concave, from	5 0	to	8 0
Do. do. Convex, from	5 0	to	8 0
Do. Eye Glasses, plain	2 0		2 8
Do. do. mounted	2 4		2 12
Goggles, in boxes	2 0		2 4
Wigs and Beards, of various colours	22 0		25 0

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash.	Credit.
FELT HATS, Stiff Crown, with Cork front	Rs. 6 0	7 0
FELT HATS, Soft Crown	5 0	7 0
DRESS HATS	12 0	14 0

BULL & Co.,
General Merchants.

[redacted]

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

THE MAIL ROUTE

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First-Class...£13 5s. 6d.
" " " Second Class £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the INDIAN MAIL, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black, Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 35, 39, 45. Half pints 12.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive Orders, for execution in London, for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen f. o. b. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

CLARET, CHATEAU DU ROC, Rs. 9½ per dozen.

Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co., 8, Rampart Row.

CLARET.—Just landed, ex steamer Cartago Nova—

		Cash.	Credit.
Best MEDOC CLARET, Quarts	Rs.	11 0	12 8
Ditto ditto Pints		6 8	7 4

BULL & Co.,
General Merchants.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal—

Magnums in 1 dozen cases	Rs. 82 per dozen.	
Quarts in 1 "	" "	42 "
Pints in 2 "	" "	21 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Floor Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of a HOUSE in No. 3, Meadow Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Hearn, Milliner, fit for Residence or Offices. Rent and particulars apply to

M. S. COHEN & Co.,
Landing, Shipping, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents.

Apollo House.

[redacted]

at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents. Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid orders, if over £5, sent CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY CALCUTTA OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS,
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors,
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

BEZIQUE.

"With a single exception (Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co.) every publisher has thought proper to print Rules which are absolutely unintelligible. * * Intending players should buy BEZIQUE only when 'CAVENDISH'S' Rules are sold with it."—Pall Mall Gazette, 23rd Jan., 1871.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,
WITH RULES AND MARKERS, IN CASES, COMPLETE,—
For Two Players, at Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 7.
For Four Players, at Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 8, Rs. 22-8, and Rs. 50.
(Subject to deduction of As. 2 on each Rupee for cash payment.)

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady and quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
15,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	176½
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
8,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
40,000	375	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	20	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	25	125	nil	National Bank of India	102
15,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	465

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,690
[illegible]	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	161
750	2,000	20	Nil	Mazagon Land	985
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	365

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
£5	13.10.5	do.	Do.	
£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
£10	194.8.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

400	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,075 x d
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,025
250	3,250	35	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,250
200	4,000	11	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	65do.	Do. New	580
530	1,850	all	Nil	Colaba Press Co.	5,600
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,500
150	2,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500 x d
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,035
200	1,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
750	5,000	1,467	70 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	...	60 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,125
2,000	400	35	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	485
120	2,500	all	50	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	920
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	775

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,660
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
200	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	975
1000	150	150	...	Broach Mills	280
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,810
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,075
2,000	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,040 x d
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,270
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,300

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
11,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	34
500	2,000	300	21 ps	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps	Treacher & Co	410
5,000	250	all	5 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
95	19½	..	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	..	East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,209	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅞ pm.
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅞
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	199

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106¼
Four per cent	98¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	106½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	114¼
Do. Do. Market Rate	114¼

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 28.

Lougheed, Assistant Surgeon, 56th Regiment, on duty, from England.

Kenny, Ensign, 56th Regiment, on duty, from Gibraltar.

Browne, Captain, Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Boisragon, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Sedgwick, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

Shawe, Quartermaster, 5th Lancers, to join, from England.

Hankey, Colonel, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Chester, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Roberts, Captain, Bengal General List, to join, from England.

Paul, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, to join, from England.

Hewetson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Menzies, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Peshawur.

Cannon, Surgeon Major, Civil Surgeon, on leave, from Lucknow.

Newbolt, Captain, 5th Fusiliers, to rejoin, from England.

[illegible], Lieutenant, 5th Fusiliers, to join, from England.

Blood, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

Tuict, Ensign, 2-24th Regiment, to join, from England.

Twiss, Major, Royal Artillery, to join, from Secunderabad.

Bean, Captain, 6th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, from Ahmedabad.

Lord, Surgeon Major, Bombay Civil Surgeon, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 28.

Mereweather, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Matheran.

Kenny, Ensign, 56th Regiment, to join, to Poona.

Lougheed, Assistant-Surgeon, 56th Regiment, to join, to Poona.

Heyland, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, to join, to Poona.

Hill, Major, 56th Regiment, to join, to Poona.

Young, Captain, 19th Regiment, to join, to Ahmednugger.

The following officers will sail to-day for England:—

Young, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on fur'ough.

Cox, Lieutenant, 18th Lancers, on sick leave.

Menzies, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

Lord, M. D., Surgeon Major, Civil Surgeon, on furlough.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 28th April 1871.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for April 1871 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Thursday, the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Friday, the 5th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M.B.)

On Monday, the 8th, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.

On Wednesday, the 10th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Friday, the 12th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Monday, the 15th, Ordnance Department.

On Monday, the 22nd, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Thursday, the 25th, Byculla Schools.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Mahableshwur, 25th April 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

28th Regt. N. I.—Colonel Moyle, for 10 days, from the 10th proximo, on privilege leave.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Apr. 26.*)

Mr. Major Henry Court, C. S. I., Commissioner of the Meerut Division, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 24th April, 1871.

Mr. James Charles Ellis, in medical charge of the Civil Station of Etah, fifteen days' privilege leave, from the 6th instant.

The Reverend William Ward Nichols, Chaplain of Benares, two months' privilege leave, from the 1st May.

Surgeon-Major George Richard Pemberton, M.D., officiating Civil Surgeon of Ghazeepore, to be Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail at Ghazeepore.

Mr. Edward Rose, Assistant Magistrate of Moradabad, to be a Justice of the Peace in the territories of the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Archibald Reid Swiney Pollock, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Benares.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Tyrwhitt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to officiate as Inspector-General of Police during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. P. Carmichael, or until further orders.

Captain Thomas Dennehy, District Superintendent of Police, Moradabad, to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrwhitt, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis Macan Lind, Commissioner of the Agra Division, to officiate as Commissioner of the Meerut Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. H. Court, C.S I., or until further orders.

Mr. George Henry Mildmay Ricketts, C.B., officiating Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, to officiate as Commissioner of the Agra Division, vice Mr. Lind, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Paget Carmichael, Inspector-General of Police, to officiate as Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, vice Mr. Ricketts, or until further orders.

Mr James Simson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore during the absence of Mr. Archibald Reid Swiney Pollock, on deputation, or until further orders.

Mr. John Douglas Sandford, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh, vice Mr. James Simson.

Mr. Mortimer Sloper Howell to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, vice Mr. William Wolfran Gardner Cornwall, transferred to the Settlement Department.

Mr. John Cunningham Leupolt to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Charles Edward Ridgeway Girdlestone, appointed to the Central Provinces.

From date of Mr. William Wolfran Gardner Cornwall's transfer to the Settlement Department—Mr. Robert Joseph Crosthwaite, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

From 11th March last, date of Mr. Arthur Sells' departure on furlough—Mr. William Arthur Howe to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade; Mr. William Thomas Church to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

With effect from 25th March 1871, date on which Mr. John Henry Bax Ironside proceeded on furlough—Mr. Joseph Smith to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade; Mr. John Hill Twigg to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

With effect from 25th Mach last, the date of Mr. George Spence Desborough Dale's departure on furlough—Mr. William Irvine to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

From 31st March, the date on which Mr. Leupolt was appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade. Mr. J. Quin, Assistant Magistrate, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

From 7th April 1871, the date on which Mr. Henry Lushington, Civil and Sessions Judge, Ghazeepore, reported his departure on furlough—Mr. George Adams to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade; Mr Alfred Cotterell Tupp to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade.

From 8th April, the date of Mr. Mark Bensley Thornhill's departure on furlough—Mr. J. H. Fisher, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade; Mr. Thomas William Rawlins, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

From date of Mr. Ernest Montagu's departure on furlough—Mr. Edwin Felix Thomas Atkinson to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st grade; Mr. Charles Donovan to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

From date of Mr. Robert Decy Spedding's departure on furlough, Mr. John Quin, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade; Mr. Henry Pilkington Mulock to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade.

Mr. George Robert Carlisle Williams, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Saharunpore, is transferred in the same capacity to Dehra Doon.

Mr. F. S. Bullock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bareilly, in the same capacity to Shahjehanpore.

The services of the Reverend William Jerome Rurdett, B.A., Chaplain of Chunar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Leave of absence from 15th April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof, is granted to Lieutenant W. F. Richardson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, II. Allahabad Division, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Mr. J. E. O'Callaghan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st March, 1871.

Three months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of it is granted to Lieutenant J.G. Hall, R E., Executive Engineer, Boolundshuhur Division, Ganges Canal.

Captain P. S. Marinden, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary Irrigation Branch and Assistant to Chief Engineer Irrigation Works, North Western Provinces, till further orders.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 7s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamers Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Australia (s)	White	Suez, April 15.
28	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 26.
	Rinaldo	Hoase	Newport, Dec. 10.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	White Jacket	Johnson	Hull.
	Omar Pasha	De Costa	Calcutta.
	Melac-i Bahar	Nacoda	Akyab.
	Cartago Nova (s)	Reed	Liverpool.
	Magdala (s)	Davidson	Odessa.
	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Cutch.

The ship Night Hawk, Spence, to Calcutta, via Madras, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

MADRAS. ARRIVAL.

April		
23	Arcot (s)	London.

Passengers arrived per screw steamer Arcot—From London to Madras—Dr W C Mayer, Mr Budd, Mr Packard, Captain and Mrs Henderson, and Mr A A Hughes.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

William Fairburn, 748 English bar iron, and 100 plate iron, K Doongersee.

Lorne (s), 2,204 bundles hoop iron, Sooljee; 8 hhds ale, Lyon & Co; 1 hhd and 9 cases sherry, and 2 hhds brandy, 2 cases port, 3 cases claret, 3 cases champagne, 3 cases brandy, 2 cases old tom and curacoa, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 40 tins soft soap, E Currim; 5 cases ham, Stenhouse & Co.

FROM LONDON.

City of Seringapatam, 14 packages paper, E Tar Momed.

Robinson Crusoe, 300 bundles English steel, Stenhouse & Co.

Europe, 5 hhds claret, and 2 cases champagne, D S Kemp & Co.

City of Pekin, 14 cases sulphuric acid, J Dadabhoy.

Prince Oscar, 14 cases oilmanstore, Bolton & Co; 149 cases old tom, J Rustomjee Sons; 10 cases moselle, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 41 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons; 150 barrels iron nails, R B Hobbs; 40 cases old tom, M Jamsetjee; 31 cases beer, Stenhouse & Co; 50 rimlets coal tar, 50 barrels Stockholm tar, H F Soares; 8 pales printing paper, Rev G Bowen.

The Tweed, 1 case claret, Payne & Co.

Canning, 1 case sherry, Payne & Co.

Cartago Nova, (s), 8 cases printing press, E N Colabawala & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 4 cases glass button, and 1 case brass watches, John S Elmore & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Pekin, 6 barrels ginger wine, 6 barrels rum, and 3 barrels whiskey, P Heerjeebhoy Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jeypore, 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.

Robert Kerr, 155 bales cotton, R Habibbhoy.

Autrim, 200 bales cotton, M Hurackchund.

Baron Macaulay, 34 bales cotton, C Hubibmoolla; 100 bales cotton, D Bhanjee; 60 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 83 bales cotton, H C J Momed; 40 bales cotton, H Gangjee.

Americana, 100 bales cotton, V Govindjee; 50 bales cotton, N Taizpall; 1 bale cotton, S Liladhur; 83 bales cotton, H C J Momed; 105 bales cotton, J Vurriah.

Fillans (s), 10 bales cotton, W and A Graham.

Challenge (s), 47 bales cotton, T Chapsee; 47 bales cotton, V Dhurumsee; 70 bales cotton, C Mathooradass.

Tennyson, 185 cwts horns, S S Mohamed; 100 bales cotton, C A Dickinson; 500 bundles galls, L Dewjee.

Hannah Law, 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co.

Bonnie Dundee, 10 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Kirkwood, 200 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 200 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

Lorne (s), 30 bales wool, V Poonja; 3,700 bundles coir yarn, P Champsey; 125 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 50 bales cotton, V Vuria; 12 cases white jacconetts, Framjee, Sands & Co; 100 bales cotton, C Petamber.

Trent (s), 25 bales wool, J Oomeysunker; 223 bales cotton, P Chimmonram; 225 bales cotton, E Framjee & Co; 51 bales cotton, D Moorjee; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 100 bales cotton, M Jewraze; 105 bales cotton, N J Ebrams; 42 bales wool, M Jeitha & Co.

Gatineau, 300 bales cotton, C A Dickinson.

Thunderbolt, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 25 bales cotton, D Rajar m; 33 bales cotton, S Narronjee.

Romania, 70 bales cotton, M Husraz; 60 bales cotton, P Bhanjee.

Euxine, 100 bales cotton, C Jusraz.

Jane Law, 500 bales cotton, C A Dickinson.

Seaforth, 134 bags sursee seed, H Nundram; 200 bags sursee seed, K Rada Hisson.

Macedon, 300 bales cotton, C A Dickinson.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 11 bales hides, M A Rahamon; 40 bundles hides, C Nanjee; 6 bales hides, G H Nanjee.

Golconda (s), 54 packages silk, A M Gubboy.

Columbian (s), 50 cases olibanum, L Dattoo.

FOR TRIESTE.

Berar (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Baringa, 400 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Exk, 200 bales cotton, H Classon & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Red Cross, 50 bales cotton, Jules Seigfried & Co.

Hydrabad, 239 bales cotton, S Tyabjee.

FOR BRINDISI.

Columbian (s), 10 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 2 cases cardamoms, H A Bebanny.

FOR HONGKONG.

Constance, 26 bales cotton, M A Eoramjee; 26 bales cotton, J G Husson; 2 packages olibanum, H Laljee.

New Margaret, 57 bales cotton, C Ebram.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

		At Noon.			At Noon.
Wednesday	May	10	Wednesday	September	13
Do	do	24	Do	do	27
Do	June	7	Thursday	October	12
Do	do	21	Do	do	26
Do	July	5	Do	November	9
Do	do	19	Do	do	23
Do	August	2	Do	December	7
Do	do	16	Do	do	21
Do	do	30	Do	Jan. 1872	4
			Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

		At Noon.			At Noon.
Wednesday	May	10	Wednesday	September	27
Do	June	7	Thursday	October	26
Do	July	5	Do	November	23
Do	August	2	Do	December	21
Do	do	30	Do	Jan. 1872	18

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BELL—January 22nd, at sea, near St. Helena, on board the ship Dilawur, Margaret, wife of Robert Bell, Esq., late of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOWDEN—April 22nd, at Royapooram, the wife of Mr E S Bowden, Coco ada, of a son.

COMLEY—April 19th, at 1, Esplanade, East, (Calcutta), Mr. J. Muspratt Comley, of a daughter.

COLQUHOUN—At 5, Victoria Square, Calcutta, the wife of James A. S. Colquhoun, Esq., Royal Artillery, of a son.

HARPER—At 15, Dalhousie Street, North, Victoria Square, Calcutta, the wife of G. Harper, of a son.

HOGG—April 13rd, at Hoshungabad, the wife of Captain G. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STEPHENSON—MORLEY—April 10th, at Madras, at St. Andrew's, by the Rev. A C Bell, Samuel Stephenson, to Ann Grace, youngest daughter of the late James Morley, Esq., of Mysore.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

MUNICIPAL finance, like imperial finance, is perpetually going wrong. Nor is it wonderful, since when a man, a municipality or a State habitually lives up to and a little beyond his or its income, not only is there no margin left for the unexpected, but there is less than a margin, there is debt. This habit of having no reserve to fall back upon is the curse of all Indian finance. The Imperial Government, egged on by tender-hearted philanthropists, by the men who talk about our "mission," and by the men who have something to sell and want to make money, has set the bad example of prodigality; for frugal administration is really unknown in all the grand departments. Here and there a man, not imbued with the modern passion for great things at great cost, does a quantity of useful work on a humble scale; but the grand departments, having to furnish a *raison d'être* from month to month and year to year, furnish it regardless of expense, unmindful of taxpayers, with very little care about either surplus or deficit. They all, from Lord Mayo downwards, have a formula—"We *must* have this and that, and we *must* have the money to pay for," the want so [illegible] say we must have a reserve, we must have a frugal administration, we must do without a new work or an extravagant establishment. And as long as the taxpayers of the State or the municipality will provide the funds without too much grumbling, this hand-to-mouth system, or no-system of finance will go on. We shall have irksome and unjust taxes and loans for current expenditure; brief periods of amendment followed by long periods of relapse, with all the worry and vexation and anger which embitters life and provokes discontent. The abnormal appears to be the normal in India, and irregularity regular.

The financial misfortunes which, after a brief period of showy prosperity, a surplus, "sound condition of the finances" and what not, have befallen Bombay, are not wholly due to the action of the Municipal Commissioner and his co-adjutors. The subtraction of the police contribution and the failure of the Vehar dams belong to the category of circumstances over which one has no control. Yet warning of these evils was given long ago.

The Vehar dams were known to be dangerous before the budget was settled, and very soon after Christmas it was no secret that the Government intended to eke out the Provincial budget by making Bombay provide for the entire cost of a police over which the Justices have no sort of hold. We think it would have been only prudent as well as fair to the Bench had the Municipal Commissioner taken the bull by the horns at an earlier date, and had sought the aid both of the Bench and the Finance Committee in carrying forward a work partly done, needed on a more extensive scale, the work of reducing establishments. The whole thing is too grandiose, too regal for the sort of tax-collecting and road-repairing and scavenging that is to be done. Had the Bench been summoned to help earlier it is not impossible, by any means, that by this time the administration might have been adapted to altered circumstances arising from a diminution of means, unforeseen outlay, and extravagant estimates. All the incidents tell one way; the Government backs out of an arrangement which it did not regard as unfair when the imperial exchequer defrayed the cost; the Vehar dams leak alarmingly, and have to be supplied with puddle walls; and the Commissioner over-estimates the octroi—all elements of deficit. Taken in time, that revision of establishments and contracts, now begun, might have been made thorough before the monsoon. The reductions in the Police and Fire brigade effected and in contemplation are so very striking, that one asks why were they not effected before, and how much more money is spent needlessly? The reduction in the Cooria contract is positively amazing, and has attracted considerable attention. When Mr. Crawford is re-appointed in July, let us hope that he will turn over a new leaf, and try to work on a different system; for it becomes plainer every day as the years roll on that the Bench is as powerless as ever, and that its functions of buffer are as much as ever in request. Look at the honourable gentlemen the other day pottering over their committees! There was one who had had a report for a year and a-half, another who had a report printed, and, for the life of him, could not tell what to do with it, a third whose report was in some other quandary. Do these reports, like wine, grow richer and finer from age? Or have they been kept all this time on the principle approved by Horace? Has the file been at work all these months? We shall be curious to see specimens of native literature so long upon the anvil. Nor is it only in regard to committees and reports that there is no life in this Bench of Justices. Consider the result of Captain Hancock's cruel hint that members might take a general view of the situation. Could anything well be thinner or less to the point? However, these performances delight the gentry who think they are teaching the natives self-government, and they are certain to continue among the self-delusions of Bombay.

WE are glad to learn that the Chairman of the Agra Bank has denied the correctness of the statement attributed to him in the report of the meeting held in London on the 5th inst., viz., that the Manager of the Bombay Branch is under notice of dismissal. There seems to have been a good deal of unnecessary irritation at the meeting. It might be thought from the way one or two gentlemen spoke, that they held their Bombay agent responsible for the commercial faults of the port or the badness of the season. As to the bills drawn against fraudulent bills of lading, we may mention that the directors themselves say in their report that the local manager had "no reason to suspect deceit or to doubt the honesty or characters, previously regarded as respectable, of the parties by whom they were drawn and endorsed."

MISS MARY CARPENTER is intending, it is said, to pay another visit to India.

CARBOLIC ACID has been tried in the Hospital at Ootacamund in the treatment of leprosy. The cure was perfect.

THE "Englishman" is about to publish, in instalments, the Diary which "The Wanderer" kept in Paris during the siege.

AT the instance of the Government of Madras, the Supreme Government has sanctioned the grant of Rs. 1,535 for the repairs of the tombs and buildings of Tippoo Sultan's family at Vellore.

THE Government of India has admitted a claim advanced, some time ago, by the Cooch Behar State, to a compensation for losses sustained in supplying provisions to the British troops during the Bhootan war.

THE "Indian Daily News" has been informed that Dr. E. Trumpp has been engaged by the Secretary of State to translate the Seikh Grunth, or sacred works, on a salary of £500 for the first, and £400 for the second year of his residence in India in the performance of that duty.

THE universally large number of visitors who have this year gone to Cashmere will considerably diminish, it is expected, the crowd of bachelors who usually throng the hotels and clubs of Simla, Nynee Tal, and Mussoorie; not a few, the "Pioneer" hears, have been frightened from going to Simla by the prospect of an unusually gay and abnormally expensive season.

THE postage on letters via Brindisi for France, and certain other countries served through France (Spain, Algeria, &c., but not Great Britain), has just been slightly increased in consequence of the increased charge for the Italian transit. Thus letters via Bombay, Brindisi, and France, for Spain and Gibraltar, are now charged seven annas and four pies per quarter ounce, which *must* be prepaid.

THE "Madras Mail" understands that Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent John Shortland, officiating 2nd in Command 33rd N.I., will obtain command of one of the Wings, and Major Otway Francis Smithers, that of the other Wing of the 19th N. I., in succession to Lieutenant Colonels Firth and Bowen, who have been removed. Captain Charles McInroy, 39th N.I., will succeed Lieutenant Atkinson as Adjutant of the 19th Corps.

THE Bengal Board of Revenue is doomed. "The members are no longer to sit in consultation together as of yore, hearing cases, deciding petitions and references, and being, in general, jointly responsible for the work turned out. But each member is to have a department or departments made over to him, with a secretary, and he is to be responsible for all that is done in it. The change is feasible enough," adds the "Indian Mirror," from which we derive the above information, "without an alteration of the law,—although, we suppose, that will follow in time, now that the disruption of the Board is fully determined upon. It must be clear that the Hon'ble George Campbell is a man of decision and firmness."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Cleveland and infant
A Lady and infant
Mr T O Wilkinson
Mrs Marsh Phillips
Lieutenant and Mrs R Cox and two children
Mrs Lalor
Revd Mr and Mrs G C Reynell
Mr and Mrs R D Spedding and two children
Mr and Mrs Lidderdale and two infants
Miss M Humble
Mr G G Parker
Mr John Marsden
Mr H Stringer
Mr Hopper
Mr and Mrs Angus

Colonel and Mrs Peebles and two children
Mr Hugh Fraser
Ninety-nine invalid soldiers
Two time-expired soldiers, one woman and two children
Assist Surg C M Douglas
Major R Shiel
Captain and Mrs G Gordon Young and two children
Mr J Young
Mr and Mrs King and child
Colonel and Mrs Bristow and child
Captain Hepworth
Captain W A Bridge
Mrs McRae and three children
Mr Lucius.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs Cahusac
Captain Oswald Mouzier
Dr and [illegible] E G Hastings
Mrs Morris
Colonel Harkey
Mr E W Ravenscroft
Dr Dallas

Mr Frank Mangles
Mr C W Campbell
Major W Croker
Mr Court
Mr Marval
Captain F Mandor
Mr [illegible]

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Helmer
Mr A Steinacker
Major G D Hanson
Mr William Fraser

Colonel Leslie
Miss Weppner
Miss Cosecrat.

FOR ADEN.
Lieutenant Walford.

FOR MALTA.
Mr and Mrs Asphar.

LOSS OF THE LE SAGE.

MR. JOHN KIRK, the Acting Political Agent and H. M.'s Consul, Zanzibar, reports to the local Government on the 27th February last as follows:—

"I have the honour to report the loss of a French vessel, the Le Sage, on the east coast of the Island of Zanzibar, about fifteen miles north of Ras Kidzimkaz. The Le Sage sailed from Zanzibar for Marseilles, intending to pass by the Suez Canal, and was lost a few days after leaving this port. The greater part of the cargo has been saved, also the money on board, the price of the steam vessel Explorateur with her steam launch, that were lately purchased by His Highness Syed Burgash. The official mail packet containing despatches from this office, originally forwarded to Aden by the Le Sage, has been returned, and will be sent on by the present occasion."

WITCH-SWINGING.

A CLEARLY proved case of witch-swinging lately occurred in Oodeypore, showing that this barbarous practice still prevails among the Bheels of that wild tract in the extreme south-west of Oodeypore, in spite of the (possibly feeble) efforts of the Durbar to put it down. The headman (Gounthee) of a Bheel village was taken ill, and one Lemba Bhagooree, a Bhopa, or witch-finder, was employed to discover the witch who had caused his sickness. That man's account of what happened, given before the Political Assistant at Kotra, was as follows:—"Dhuna Doongri took a handful of grain, and having waved it over the body of the Gounthee Sukra, asked me to look at the grain. I looked at it, but I never spoke or said a word, nor did I show that any one was a witch. I remained perfectly silent. On this Champa, Knolo, and the four sons of Sukra said to me—'Why are you silent and do not speak? We have already arranged everything; Deeta, Loi's wife, is the witch, and she has made the Gounthee ill; let us go and put her to the test.' On this every one rose, went and seized Deeta, and took her to the water and put her to the water test, which is the following:—A bamboo is embedded at the bottom of any piece of water. The accused goes to the bamboo, holds it, and by it descends to the bottom. In the meantime one of the villagers discharges an arrow from his bow, and another villager runs to pick it up and bring it back to the place it was launched from. If the unfortunate woman is able to remain under water until this is done, she is declared innocent, but if she comes up to breathe before the arrow is returned to the bowman, she is a true witch and must be swung as such. The bowman was Kumla Kasota; his father's name, Nurhingh, of village Khara. The fetchers of the arrow were two of Sukra's sons, Kumla and Joyta. I was also present at the time of test. The woman failed in the test and thus became a witch. At this a great outcry was raised, and the woman was seized and tied up and taken away. I returned to my home." Other evidence, however, showed that after looking at the grain Lemba *had* declared Deeta the witch. What happened then may best be told in Deeta's own words:—"Seven Bheels of Jhanjar and Kumla of another village came to my house and told me I was a witch, and that I had made Sukra Gounthee ill. They seized me, saying 'Come and undergo an ordeal.' I agreed and went with them. They put me to the test of taking out a rupee from heated oil. I twice took out the rupee from the burning oil without injury to myself and was innocent. They allowed me to go home. At the time of undergoing the ordeal my husband, Deeta Loi, and his elder brother, Lalla, were present on my part. A month after this the above-named seven Bheels again came to my house, seized me, and said they would put me to the water test. They took me to the river and told me to perform the test. I refused, and did not enter the water; they then took me to a tamarind tree behind Sukra's house and applied a bandage of red chillies over my eyes, tied me to a rope head downwards from the tree, and began to swing me backwards and forwards. They swung me for two whole days; the third day they swung me till 12 o'clock A.M. They thinking me then dead, undid the ropes and left me there. Budda Paigee, who belongs to my father's village, and whom I call brother, took me to his house and attended to my wounds and my inanimate state. Having a little life in me I recovered." The rope, it appeared, had been tied round her ancles. During the swinging the Bheels kept on shouting and urging her to confess. They used to take her down at night, but not to untie the rope; and they gave her food. Two of the neighbouring Thakoors tried to stop the swinging, but the Bheels would not obey, but at last a period was put to further torture either by the influence of the Meywar Vakee or by the impression that its victim was already dead. The Political Assistant sentenced Lemba to five years' imprisonment in the Ajmere jail. The punishment of the villager who swung the woman had been committed by the Durbar to a neighbouring chieftain and he executed it in such a barbarous manner as to call for severe animadversion on the part of the British political officer.—*Pioneer*.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Lowe stated that the Government had withdrawn the proposed tax on legacies, and proposed to add two-pence to the income-tax to make up the deficit.

Advices from Paris, dated to-day, state that projectiles from the Versailles army had fallen into the forts, causing great losses. The Federalists state that if necessary they will blow up the forts.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

LONDON, 28TH APRIL.

Prince Bismarck has informed the Commune that the Germans may intervene if the Archbishop of Paris falls a victim.

The Freemasons of Paris have declared their intention of adhering to the Commune, and that they will hoist their banners on the ramparts. (This sentence is doubtful.)

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone stated that the Habeas Corpus Act was about to be suspended in Westmeath.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day, Fair Dhollera was quoted 5⅜d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results—

Reserve of Notes	£13,125,000.	Inc.	500,000.
Bills discounted	£20,000,000.	Dec.	625,000.
Bullion	£23,000,000.	Inc.	500,000.

The sum of £288,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrived from Bombay, Ganges, and Bottlebhoy.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 7TH APRIL.

M. THIERS'S army has thoroughly beaten the troops of the Commune; yet the Commune still remains master of Paris, and is allowed to avenge its defeats by imprisoning priests, pillaging churches, and threatening to revive the guillotine as one of the permanent institutions of the capital. Why does the Minister hesitate to crush enemies whom he speaks of as utterly contemptible, and to save the population of Paris from the continuance, even for a single day, of the new Reign of Terror? The answer can only be that M. Thiers himself distrusts the instrument he works with. He feels that the generals and soldiers who have eagerly accepted the task of crushing the insurrection, and who are so exasperated against the "*canaille*," that they can hardly be restrained from brutally maltreating their prisoners, are either Royalists or Imperialists, and cannot be depended upon to remain loyal to the existing Government. He may naturally, therefore, be unwilling to let the army gain the sole credit of having conquered the Parisians. He would like to use it to convince the Communists of their powerlessness, and so to prepare the way for a reconciliation which might save the honour both of Paris and of the Executive Government; but he has no desire to give the reactionary party in the Assembly and the army the complete control of the situation, with the prospect of himself falling a victim, at no distant date, to a new *coup d'état*. In this way alone is it possible to explain what must otherwise be called the criminal hesitation of the Government to use the force at its command in order to save Paris from exposure to the worst disorders. M. Thiers would rather not be a revolutionary warming-pan, like the philosophers and men of letters who toiled and spoke and sang for France in the earlier years of her first and second Revolutions, only to be contemptuously thrust aside by the men of blood and iron who found the time convenient for appropriating the fruits of so much honest hard work in the country's cause. The present chief of the executive powers in France has no ambition to be another Sièges or Lamartine; and he would prefer making terms with Paris to letting the country slide back again into the hands of men who have persuaded European respectability to believe that [illegible] governed by a ruler who will constantly curb the unruly spirits of the Parisians. It is hard to say which of the two evils is the greater, a Government of Democratic Terrorists or of an Imperial Terrorist. Either means a rule of rapine and violence; but Imperialism has perhaps the advantage of being consistent with a great show of material prosperity. But is no middle term between these two extremes possible? If there be none, Frenchmen may well despair of their country. But patriotic Frenchmen, of whom M. Thiers is one, may be pardoned for hoping that it is not vain for them to attempt to unite order and liberty, and that it is their duty, in repressing licence, to take care not to encourage reaction. No man can found a strong and stable Government in France who begins his work by making a conquest of Paris. It is quite true that all the revolutionary movements of the last century have had their source in Paris; but it is also true that Paris alone won for France the supremacy she long enjoyed on the Continent, and that without Paris the nation would soon sink to the level of Italy or Spain. The task of whoever undertakes the duty of governing France is, therefore, to govern with the help, rather than against the wishes, of Paris. It is often said that what the French people want is a strong ruler. But have they not tried that remedy for their national woes often enough? What they rather want is a sound political thinker who will give them a Constitution framed in the interests neither of the peasantry nor the Reds, but embodying the opinions of enlightened Frenchmen who direct that public opinion of France which is really respected by Europe. Of course, our newspapers nearly all assure us now that this is impossible, that France is rotten to the core, and that, unless another Bonaparte intervene to save her, she must decay and perish like many another famous nation known now only in history. This is the proper tone to take in speaking of a defeated nation; it shows at once your political sagacity and your good nature to a fallen friend. But the men who were beaten at Metz and Sedan won victories in the Crimea fifteen years before, which proved that there is plenty of good stuff in modern Frenchmen, if only they have good leaders. It is with the wars of nations as with the boat-races of Oxford and Cambridge; let one nation or University gain for a time a conspicuous superiority over its adversary, and popular criticism straightway invents a thousand excellent reasons to show that this superiority must be perpetual. Two years ago it was as confidently maintained that Oxford must invariably win the boat-race as it is now that under no conceivable circumstances can the French hope to beat the Prussians. One victory gained by France in the next war will convince us all once more that the supremacy of the French nation on the Continent is natural and indestructible. But, to recover herself at all, France has certainly need of unity; and this cannot be attained while Paris and the provinces are waging civil war. One can but hope that the mediation attempted by the Parisian deputies will be successful, and that M. Thiers will see the wisdom of admitting the justice of the claims the capital puts forward to municipal independence. It is not unreasonable to call upon the chief of the Executive Government to proclaim once more his adhesion to the Republic, and to grant to the Parisians the right of electing their own Common Council and managing their own police; and, if M. Thiers accept these conditions, he will take away from the Commune, should the latter still refuse to come to terms, the moral support of that large and powerful party which dreads the triumph of the Versailles army, believing it would bring back Bonapartism and a system of despotic centralization in France.

Whatever may be said against Mr. Gladstone's Government, no one will deny it the merit of industry, or of courage in grappling with great questions. The Army Organization and Ballot Bills might be enough for one session; but this week, in addition, we have the Licensing Bill introduced by Mr. Bruce and the Local Taxation Bill of Mr. Goschen. The former has no chance of passing in its present shape; and the latter, also, will probably be thrown out by the Lords, for Mr. Goschen, while acknowledging that the heaviness and want of uniformity in the collection of local rates are grievances which ought to be redressed by a new assessment of property, has proved the exact opposite of Sir Massey Lopes' favourite theory about the oppression of country gentlemen to be true, by statistics which prove that the chief burden of the increased local rating has fallen upon the occupants of houses in large towns. The Conservatives are furious at what they call this last Liberal dodge, for Mr. Goschen has, in fact, turned their own guns upon them, and taken advantage of the cry raised by the country squires for relief to real property to demonstrate that that form of property does not at present pay its fair share of even local taxation, while it notoriously contributes far less than it ought to do to the Imperial Exchequer.

An interesting discussion has arisen in the papers about the new tramway mania, which shows that the public is beginning to understand the absolute necessity of seizing every chance of keeping down and reducing the rates in large towns. It is pointed out that the tramway companies are more to realize enormous profits, because, in point of fact, they have their roadways already made for them at the expense of the ratepayers, and have nothing to do but to lay down lines of rail along the public streets. Why, it is urged, should not the Metropolitan Board of Works make this profit itself by constructing tramways instead of leaving the works to private companies? Surely, the ratepayers ought to neglect no opportunity of earning money by the use of the streets to pay the great cost of making them? The argument is a sound one; but the usual course of things in England is to let private companies go on constructing public works which ought to be undertaken by the State, and then finally to spend millions of public money in buying out the lucky shareholders. So probably the tramways will be left to private enterprize.

J. M. M.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 26th April.

OUR latest news of the Liverpool cotton market is to 21st instant, quoting fair Dhollera to arrive 5½d., and Sawginned Dharwar 5⅜d. per lb. Very little business has been done in these districts since we wrote a fortnight ago, and during the past week prices have fallen Rs. 20 per candy; about 100 candies new Sawginned changed hands at Rs. 185 per candy, and since, about candies 200 at Rs. 180, f. o. b. Carwar, May shipment, which is our to-day's quotation. There is still no large quantity of cotton offering for sale, so that there cannot be much of the new crop shipped before the monsoon.

Small quantities of new Compta are offering at Rs. 160 per candy, f. o. b. Carwar, but we have not heard of any purchases of this description.

The quality of the new Sawginned, coming in for sale lately, has been generally good, although there has been rather a large percentage of leafy docras. The natives in the Gudduck district are all complaining of the bad state of repair in which their sawgins are kept by Government, and state this to be the reason why the cotton is so very leafy. It is a pity that so much good cotton is deteriorated in value through the carelessness of the people in the gin factories.

There have been several thunderstorms lately, which have done considerable damage to the crop of new Compta, it being a very late one.

The Sanspareil sailed from Carwar on 20th instant for Falmouth or Cork for orders, with 3,404 bales Sawginned from Carwar, which in addition to 3,150 bales loaded in Bombay completed her full cargo of 6,554 bales.

There is no cotton at Carwar for sale, but supplies are expected during the coming week; prices are for the present entirely nominal, and we quote Rs. 190 for new Sawginned, but for delivery in 15 or 20 days' time, business might probably be done at Rs. 185. At Compta the arrivals from above ghaut are about 800 docras per day and consist about one-third new Sawginned, and two-thirds old Sawginned and Compta. The new Sawginned is shipped off to Bombay in execution of previously made contracts, but the stock of old cotton is increasing, and some very fair lots of old Sawginned are procurable at Rs. 180 f. o. b. Carwar.

The shipments from Compta are as follows—

		Sawginned.		Compta.	
To Bombay, from 6th to 20th April	docras.	2,598		1,557	
Previously reported	,,	45,908	48,506	13,875	15,432
To Carwar, from 6th to 20th April	,,	2,337		0	
Previously reported	,,	3,244	5,581	313	313
Total docras			54,087		15,745

The shipments from Carwar are as follows—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Docras.	Compta. Bales.	Docras.
To Bombay, from 7th to 20th April	300	426	175	166
Previously reported	5,437	4,541	1,830	475
	5,737	4,967	2,005	641
To Europe, from 14th to 20th April	3,404	0	0	0
Total	9,141	4,937	2,005	641

EXCHANGE.—On Bombay for drafts at 16 days' sight is at ½ per cent discount.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts:—

DHOLLERA, 24th April.—The weather has been fine but the heat is still excessive. Supplies to this market are still very large, and amounted for the past week to over 5,000 candies, the cotton though leafy is of good staple. Large quantities of kuppas are stored in the villages around Dhollera, but holders are as obstinate as ever. Our market closes dull at Rs. 165 per Bombay candy.

BROACH, 26th.—During the past week 1,200 bales changed hands at Rs. 194 to Rs. 188. The tone of our market was characterised by great quietness; buyers in view of the depression in Liverpool were unwilling to purchase except at rates which only those dealers who had cotton in hand cared to accept; the high price ruling for kuppas (equivalent to Rs. 200 F. P. B.) rendering fresh transaction quite impossible. The quantity of kuppas now remaining in the villages is variously estimated at from 25 to 30 per cent. of the crop, but it is reported that this will not come forward to any great extent, as a desire to store is exhibited by the Kulnbies, and increased activity is observable in the production of native ginned. Most of the steam factories in Broach are working half their machinery. On the 23rd instant a heavy fall of rain was reported from the Chaotar districts.

VEERUMGAUM.—The demand in this market for cotton was slack, and prices declined from day to day. Extremely hot weather was experienced during the week, and a light shower fell.

SHEAGAUM, 26th.—The past week has been a very boisterous one with occasional threatening clouds, but no rain has fallen. Stocks of cotton in the villages must be getting very low now, 190 candies being all that has come forward since my last report, which shows a diminution in the receipts over last week of 225 candies.

KHANGAUM, 26th.—During the past week supplies to this market have decreased very considerably, only about 1,700 candies having been received, owing to certain Hindoo religious observances or feasts occurring at this period. They are now over, and arrivals are again larger, but I think there are evident signs that our markets will now become smaller, people say however that nearly a fourth of the crop yet remains in the districts, whether it will all come into market or not depends a good deal on the course of prices, but last year's experience will scarcely induce many to hold over the monsoon. As to quality, the Kulnbi always says the present is better than any he brought before, but generally speaking quality and quantity fall off together.

WURDHA, 26th.—Our arrivals during the week have been about 100 candies of sorts in the market, at Hingunghat about 150 candies reached of very unsatisfactory quality, the rejections being in most cases 50 per cent. About 300 bojas are in stock, being mostly made up of rejections. Rates throughout the week have ruled Rs. 186 to Rs. 187 per candy, they are to-day about Rs. 184 in full pressed bales on Bombay terms. Some days ago the sky was very cloudy, but is now bright again.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 26th.—For last few days our market has been rather poorly supplied, but things are getting easier again. We have about 200 candies in our market to-day, one-third only of which is passable cotton. Natives are buying all the inferior stuff in the market against sales in Bombay, so I am told.

CARWAR, 22nd.—During the past week there has been less activity in the Coast markets, and though rates have decreased considerably no orders on European account have been practicable. Native dealers have done little, and in a falling market they seem inclined to buy only to fill contracts. New Sawginned is now coming forward in quantity, about 1,000 docras per day reaching the Coast. The sample formerly sent you fairly represents what we have seen of the crop. No new Coompta is yet to hand, so very little indeed of this description will go forward before the monsoon. Our quotation to-day for New Sawginned is Rs. 185 usual terms.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—28TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 28th April, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 14 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th April, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 41 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th April, 10-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 37 minutes.

Gibraltar-Lisbon Section interrupted, traffic being sent via Italy.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th April, 8-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 49 minutes.

Via Turkey, 28th April, 10-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 18 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 27th April, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 50 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 27th April, 2-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 27th to 9 P.M. of the 28th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	11	0	3
,, Calcutta	6	51	0	6
,, Madras	2	35	1	28
,, Galle	2	10	0	0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd April 1871.
Open 1,258 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	89,886	13	5
Merchandize	4,36,730	11	10
Electric Telegraph	955	9	0
Earth Trains	3,767	4	0
Total Rs.	5,31,340	6	3
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles ... Total Rs.	5,21,734	6	6
Increase	9,605	15	9

BOMBAY.

THE POOR BOX.—The Acting Chief Magistrate acknowledges with thanks Rs. 10 from Jaffer Sulliman, for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

GAMBLERS SENT TO JAIL.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Cowasjee Bumonjee and two others were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public thoroughfare, and were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—Dr. Hewlett held an adjourned inquest yesterday concerning the death of Bhugwan Mooljee, whose body was found the other day floating in the Mambadevi Tank. The jury found that deceased had died by drowning in the tank, but under what circumstances, there was no evidence to show.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN HINDOO BROKER.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Chubildas Furmanundas, a well-known Hindoo broker. He had been suffering from fever for the last fortnight, and died yesterday morning. The share market was closed yesterday out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

SHIKARIS URGENTLY WANTED.—We hear that but some few miles distant from Camp Deoghud a man-eater has been discovered, which within the last month or so has killed about 15 or 16 people. The beast's thirst for human blood is said to be insatiable. Several reports of his depredations have been communicated to the Collector and the Police Superintendent. The latter has, we believe, gone to the districts with a view to rid the country of this monster.—*Deccan Herald*, Apr. 28.

ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD.—Yesterday at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., sued Mr. William Dickson to recover Rs. 827-5-8, amount of wines, beer, and stores supplied to defendant from 3rd January to 24th March 1871. Mr. Harry Hibbert, who held a power of attorney, appeared for plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. Mr. Hibbert proved the case, and the Court gave a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, and costs, with speedy execution.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.—From to-morrow, Sunday, the 30th April, the hours of divine service in the above church will be as under:—7 A. M., Holy Communion; 7-45 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon. (These are two entirely separate services with an interval between each.) 6 P.M., Evening Prayer and Sermon. The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach the sermon to-morrow evening (April 30th) in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution, which are at the present moment in very great and serious need of help. At the last committee meeting there were 14 applicants for admission, but only 7 could be passed; thus many poor and deserving children are denied the shelter of these schools. The committee earnestly appeal for the liberal contributions of the Christian public on the occasion.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Third Sunday after Easter, 30th April.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—First celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon with second celebration of Holy Communion. Hymn 205.

5 P.M.—Catechising.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 173, 162, and 320.

The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Litany. Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 195 and 167.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137, 155, and 279.

The offertories to be devoted to the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 21 (On this day the first of days), and 147 (Jesu, Thy mercies are untold.)

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 136 (All people that on earth do dwell), 366, (Come sing with gladness), and 368 (Now the day is over.)

Collections in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning service.

6 P.M.—Evening service.

Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

BOMBAY BAPTIST MISSION.

7-30 A.M.—At 15, Middle Colaba.

6 P.M.—At 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

[illegible]

Morning Prayer and Sermon on board H. M. S. Earl Canning, by the Archdeacon of Bombay. To commence at 11 A.M.

LECOQ FRANCAIS.

THE *Englishman* has received and publishes a letter in very good English from a Frenchman, a M. Lecoq. This gentleman, with safe ingratitude, asserts that the majority of English journals have "in France's hour of need exhausted the whole dictionary of abuse and invective on her. You had not a good word for her. Not one of you scrupled to hit her when she was down. Your comments flavoured of Billingsgate, and your counsels were dastardly." M. Lecoq then interpellates the editor of the *Englishman* directly, and concludes:—"Will you cross swords with M. Aubert or exchange shots with me? You know well that were you to receive a call with such an object, you would expel your visitor *vi et armis*, or send him a summons to appear before Mr. Roberts for an attempt to provoke a breach of the peace." Since then M. Lecoq shows himself to clearly know how impossible a duel is, it is strange he does not see how open to ridicule his attitude of baulked valour becomes. M. Lecoq may be brave: most men are; but the brave don't generally brag.—*Pioneer*, April 27.

THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the (Old) Bank of Bombay in liquidation was held yesterday at the offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited. Very few shareholders attended.

Mr. Tapidass Vurjidass was called to the chair. On the motion of Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee, seconded by Mr. Lulloobhoy Pranjeewundass,

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the liquidator, Mr. Rodgie, and the report and statement of accounts having been taken as read,

Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee proposed, and Mr. Damodhurdass Tapidass seconded—"That the report and statement of the liquidator up to the 31st March last, now submitted to the meeting, be approved of and adopted."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Damodhurdass Tapidass proposed and Dorabjee Cursetjee seconded—"That with reference to the final winding up of the Bank, the present members of the shareholders' committee and their successors in office jointly and severally be appointed the persons authorized on the part of the Bank to inspect the accounts when they shall have been prepared, showing how the liquidation of the Bank has been conducted, as contemplated by sub-section 10 of section 95 of Act XIX. of 1857, under the provisions of which Act the Bank is being wound up."

Mr. Rodgie said—With reference to a paragraph in my report in which I referred to disputed debts, I may say that since that report was written there has been a consultation with the committee, and with their approval, and also with that of the Bank's solicitor and a leading counsel, we have compromised the decrees obtained in Bombay against the Bank of Hindoostan and the Asiatic Banking Corporation. The rate of compromise is 75 per cent., and that compromise includes 75 per cent. of the costs and 75 per cent. of interest. I think this is a very favourable compromise, and every shareholder to whom I have spoken has highly approved of it. It of course saves a great deal of delay, while there is also a certain amount of risk in appeals. And another thing we must not forget is that it will greatly accelerate the final closing of the liquidation.

Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff agreed with the remarks made by the liquidator as regarded the compromise with the Bank of Hindostan and the Asiatic Banking Corporation. It was, he thought, greatly to the interest of the shareholders that this compromise had been effected at 75 per cent., for had it not been effected there would have been a delay of two or three years more, and the final liquidation would not have ended so soon as it was likely to do now. He begged to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

This was seconded by Mr. Rodgie, and carried.

Mr. Rodgie then proposed, and Mr. Damodhurdass Tapidass seconded, a vote of thanks to the directors of the New Bank of Bombay for having afforded them accommodation free of all charge to carry on the work of liquidation—a vote which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Rodgie, in reply to a question by Mr. Sorabjee Powalla, stated that about a week or ten days ago he received a letter signed by several shareholders in Bombay asking him if he had received any communication from the Government with reference to what steps they intended taking on the report of the Commission. He had addressed the Government of India in reference to that letter, saying that he should be glad if they would tell him whether they had any communication to make, and that, if so, he would submit it to the meeting; but as yet he had received no information, and he thought it possible that the time was too short to allow of an answer being sent. However, as soon as he received an answer it would be made known to the shareholders.

The meeting then adjourned.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 28th April, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 28th April, 11-10 A.M.; via Turkey, 27th April, 10 P.M. America via Russia, 28th April, 6.30 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 27th April, 8-50 P.M.; via Turkey, 28th April, 10-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

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SHIPPING.

THE s.s. MAGDALA, 519 tons, Captain W. Davidson, sailed yesterday for Odessa via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 3,600 bales of cotton.

THE SHIP RINALDO, 1,085 tons, Captain W. K. Hosse, arrived yesterday from Newport with a cargo of 1,478 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE s. s. Cartago Nova, 1,336 tons, Captain W. Reed, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,522 bales of cotton, 1,088 bales of wool, 1,000 cwts. of galls, 221½ cwts. of coffee, 71 cwts. of pepper, 150 cwts. of coir yarn, and the following passengers :—

Mr and Mrs Walk and five children, Mr and Mrs Newton and child, Mrs and two Misses Murray, Mrs Moffatt and child, M. Ferris ; and four deck passengers.

JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES OVER SEAMEN OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

A case of considerable importance, involving a point as to whether the police magistrates have jurisdiction over seamen of foreign vessels, was finally disposed of yesterday in the Fort Police Court. Joseph Rousset, a seaman of the ship France, was charged on Thursday before Mr. M. G. Ranade with refusing to obey lawful commands.

Mr. M. G. Ranade, in disposing of the case, said—In this case, Mr. A. Lissignol, Vice-Consul of France at Bombay, appears and applies for the detention of Joseph Rousset, who refused to obey the lawful orders of his captain, and refused to obey the orders of the Consul either. Joseph Rousset is a French seaman belonging to a French ship. He still refuses to go and work. The French Consul said that he had already sentenced defendant to suffer three weeks' imprisonment, and he applied for an order of this Court to carry out his sentence. A case was placed in my hands wherein Mr. Connon punished German deserters at the instance of the German Consul. At first I was inclined to follow the precedent, but on reflection I find that the precedent does not govern this case. The present is a case of a French seaman refusing to work on board a French ship. Section 117 of Act XIII. of 1856 applies only to the case of foreign deserters. The present defendant is not a deserter under that section. The Act of Parliament 15 Vic., ch. 26, does not apply for the same reason, as it relates to the apprehension of foreign seamen who desert from their ships. Act I. of 1859, section 88, contains the law under which articled seamen of registered ships are made punishable for wilful disobedience of orders and refusing to work. That Act is expressly declared not to apply to any ship belonging to any foreign Prince or State, or to the subject of any foreign Prince or State, which this ship certainly is. (Section 114.) Under these circumstances, I do not think the magistrates of police have any power to interfere in the present case. However, as the point is an important one, and the demand comes from the Consul of France, I make no order to-day, but refer the matter to the Senior Magistrate, to be disposed of by him to-morrow.

Yesterday the matter was brought before Mr. Showell Acting Chief Magistrate, for disposal in connection with the previous day's proceedings.

Mr. Showell, in giving his decision, said—The seaman is now placed before me, and on looking over the law, I cannot find that we have jurisdiction in the matter of refusal of duty by a seaman of a vessel of a foreign power. No one appears to-day against the man, and he is, therefore, discharged ; and if further application is made on this subject, an order will be issued to show cause for requiring this Court to act in the matter.

The defendant was then discharged.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Judge O'Leary, a case was called for hearing in which Mr. Venayek Ramchunder Luxmonjee was the plaintiff and Shaik Aboo Abdoola was defendant. Mr. Cleveland (of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile,) solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff ; the defendant did not appear. The plaintiff in this case is articled clerk to Mr. Cleveland, and the defendant a horse-breaker. About two months ago plaintiff purchased a pair of horses from Mr. Bejanjee Fuckeerajee for Rs. 1,134. The one was between two and three years old, and the other between three and four. He entrusted them to defendant to break. On the evening of the 15th inst. defendant rode the best horse, the one between three and four, and when near Funnuswady, he dismounted the horse and [illegible] charge of a boy, aged about fourteen years, and went into a house. The boy was not strong enough to hold the horse and let him loose. The animal ran towards the native town and came in contact with a bullock cart, the pole of which went in his belly and he was seriously injured. He died two days afterwards in consequence of injuries received. The plaintiff now claimed Rs. 1,000 as damages sustained by him in consequence of defendant's negligence and unskilful conduct in breaking the horse, which was entrusted to his care.

The plaintiff's advocate called the following witnesses :—

Mr. Venayek Ramchunder said—I am articled clerk to Mr. Cleveland. I bought a pair of horses about two months ago from Bejanjee Fuckeerajee for Rs. 1,134. They were a perfect pair,—one between two and three years old, the other between three and four. I had seen these horses before. They wanted Rs. 800 for a single horse, I mean the one that is killed He was a powerful horse. I employed the defendant to break these horses. On Saturday the 15th inst. I saw the horse—he was quite faint, blood was flowing profusely. First Ghosla Meetha attended the animal, and then Mr. Spalding. The horse died on Monday the 17th inst. I would not have parted it for less than Rs. 1,000. I would have got Rs. 900 for the horse. He had no bad marks. I liked the horse much ; other people liked him too.

Mahadoo Sujnajee, a police peon, said—I was on duty on the 15th inst. at Funnuswady lane at 6 o'clock in the evening. I know the defendant. He is a horse breaker. I saw him on a horse that evening. I saw him dismount the horse, which was of grey colour. When he dismounted the horse he gave him into a boy's hand, and he went into a house. The boy was about ten or eleven years old. He was not strong enough to hold the horse. I proceeded towards my chowkey, and in the meantime the horse came running after me very furiously. I followed him, but could not catch him. There was a bullock cart coming from the opposite direction and the horse struck against it. The pole of the cart went into his belly. It bled very profusely. I held the horse. In a short time the defendant came in a buggy. He took the reins of the horse from my hand. He did not apply any remedies to stop the blood. He was going to take the horse to Jaffer Sulliman's stables. Defendant was quite unhurt. Afterwards the plaintiff's ramoosee came and told me that the horse that was injured was defendant's.

His Honor—How was he injured ?

Witness—There was a wound on his right side. I afterwards saw the horse in plaintiff's stables.

His Honor, in disposing of the case, said that there was no doubt that the animal was killed through defendant's negligence, and that he was liable for Rs. 900, for which amount a verdict was entered for plaintiff.

Mr. Cleveland applied for costs.

The Judge said that it was an undefended case, and therefore refused the application.

A PIECE OF BRUSSELS.—Browne reads—" The Peace of Brussels has cost the French Alsace, Lorraine, and Metz and five milliards of money." " Lord, what an expensive carpet !" exclaimed Mrs. Browne, " however much could it be a yard !"—*Blarney.*

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY AT EDINBURGH.—The *Scotsman* reports that a discovery of considerable antiquarian interest has recently been made in the vicinity of Lochend. This sheet of water is supposed to have extended in remote times over a much larger space of ground than it at present covers. Lately owing to the withdrawal of water for the supply of Leith manufacturers, the loch has greatly fallen off in point of size. Elderly persons can remember how, when swollen by heavy rains, it extended in some directions two or three hundred feet beyond its present limits, and how even under ordinary circumstances it covered a considerable space now left dry all the year round. It was in a strip of ground formerly covered with water, but now laid bare, along the western margin of the loch that Mr. David Grieve, an active Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, had his attention attracted some months ago by the discovery of some remains of trees embedded in the soil. The wood was fast crumbling into mould, and it was only on careful examination that the eye detected what appeared to be the outlines of heavy logs disposed along the surface at pretty regular intervals. Pursuing his observations Mr. Grieve discovered that the remains extended along the shore of the loch for a distance of 120 yards, the impression conveyed being that they had formed part of a great wooden framework or platform. The matter having been brought before the Society of Antiquaries some excavations were made a few days ago with a view to a more minute investigation. Three or four pits were dug, and each disclosed rude logs of wood lying parallel, or nearly so, and resting on other logs which lay in a different direction. Some of the logs were of oak, but the greater number seemed to be of pine, with the bark in many instances still remaining. No implements or other traces of human occupation were discovered, but a number of bones of red deer were lately fished from the bed of the loch. There is a strong impression among the antiquaries who have visited the place that the timber framework indicates the site of a lake village, but further investigation is necessary before the point can be conclusively determined and the age of the remains ascertained.

THE BATTLE OF ISSY.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE " STANDARD.")

PARIS, April 4.

I DO not know whether the above is the name which history will give to the battle of which I have been a spectator to-day. But whatever the name, the fact will remain that a real and serious battle has been fought. I was told this morning that all was quiet, and that no fighting was taking place ; but knowing the ignorance of Paris to be profound as to what is taking place at a few miles distant, and the wind blowing so strongly from the east that one could not have heard the detonation of artillery even had fighting been going on, I resolved to go and see for myself, and was well rewarded for my pains. From my usual look out at the Arc de Triomphe there were no signs whatever of movement. Scarcely a National Guard was to be seen, a small body only being massed at the Porte Maillot, and out at the bridge of Neuilly. Away on the right, Valerien lay quiet and apparently deserted, and I began to think that we were going to have a quiet day. I resolved, however, upon going down through Passy to the Point du Jour, so as to see how matters stood at Issy and Meudon. Upon my way I did not hear the report of a single shot, but as I was approaching the Point du Jour I heard a single gun, followed by others, until the din swelled into a furious cannonade mingled with the continuous rattle of musketry and the crack of mitrailleuses. In five minutes I was at the top of the earthworks among a crowd of National Guards, and the scene of the action lay before me. It was now about 20 minutes to eleven, the first gun having been fired at half-past ten. The fact was at once evident that the troops of Versailles had advanced greatly since the action of yesterday. The valley of Meudon no longer separated the combatants ; the battle was raging, upon the plain of Chatillon, immediately to the south of Issy. So heavy was the musketry fire that it appeared to me at first that the troops must be endeavouring to carry the fort of Issy by assault. The fort was wreathed in smoke, and overhead the shells kept bursting in white puffs. The guns of the fort replied rapidly, and were supported by some eight or ten batteries in a semicircle to its left. The assailants were firing from the heights behind, from a wood on the south-west, and from other parts of the plain. Whether the troops or the National Guards were taking the offensive I could not tell for certain ; but, from the movement of heavy bodies of the latter behind and to the left of the fort, I imagine that, to begin with, the columns of the National Guards must have advanced upon their way to Meudon, that they were at once encountered by a tremendous fire from the batteries of the army, and that the troops must have advanced, driven them back, and threatened the fort itself, but that they were forced to fall back again under the tremendous fire of the fort and its supporting batteries. After a comparative lull the musketry firing broke out again with renewed fury, and I imagine that this time the National Guards again took the offensive. My belief is founded on the fact that the shells which before had been bursting on the forts at the rate of five or six a minute, altogether ceased for a time, the fire being evidently directed upon the advancing columns. Presently the roar of musketry and mitrailleuses, which had been continuous, ceased again, and the shells began to burst over the forts. At this time the batteries upon the terrace at Meudon, which yesterday had borne the principal part in the fray, opened a steady fire, their shells falling with great precision to the right of Fort Issy, and keeping in check a heavy column of National Guards who were advancing from behind the shelter of the forts. When I left at half-past one o'clock the action had begun to slacken, and it struck me that the National Guards had fallen back upon the guns of the fort, and that the troops had retired to some little distance ; the fight, in fact, had degenerated to a mere artillery duel. To give an idea of the heaviness of the fight, I may mention that I twice counted the detonations, and upon each occasion found them to exceed considerably a hundred shots a minute. It may, therefore, be considered as a real battle, the musketry fire being at times absolutely continuous. I would have given a great deal to have been up in a balloon, for, the Fort of Issy being upon considerably higher ground than that upon which I stood, I was altogether unable to do more than guess at the movements of the contending troops beyond. From the heavy nature of the fire, its continuation, and the fact that the contending parties were within musket shot of each other, I imagine that the slaughter will have been very great. Several of the men around me said that, with the exception only of the sortie across the Marne, they had not heard anything like such a heavy fire during the siege. They were, of course, wholly and furiously opposed to the Government of Versailles, and called the troops the Prussians. One man, indeed, insisted that they were really Prussians. " I was in the affair of Sunday," he said, " and I know they are Prussians dressed up as sailors and gendarmes. They speak a language no one can understand ; they are certainly Prussians whom Thiers has hired to skill the Parisians." This remark was received with great favour, and two or three remarked that it stood to reason that no one but Prussians would fire upon fathers of families. The fact is, many of the gendarmes are Alsacians, many of the sailors are Bretons, and it was this language which no doubt gave rise to my neighbour's mistake. There was no difference of opinion among the spectators, whether National Guards or citizens, that Paris would never give in ; but that, in the course of a day or two, Versailles would be taken, and the members of the assembly [illegible] necessary to state that I differed wholly from them as to the prospects. Two or three more sanguinary conflicts, and the Commune will find it difficult in the extreme to get any of the National Guards to assemble at the sound of the *rappel*. The discouragement last night was profound. The mass of fugitives from the right wing, which was routed by the fire of Valerien, and, late in the evening, the numerous fugitives who arrived from the left wing, all alike protesting that they had been sold and betrayed, had an immense effect. Some of them who did not give way to the actual panic avowed that they had had enough of it and that nothing should persuade them to go out again. One man was talking to me late in the evening. He had been engaged during the day, but had, probably for the first time since the commencement of the siege, laid aside the whole of his uniform and come out as a simple citizen. " Let those fight who like," he said, " I have had enough of it. More than half my battalion are killed or wounded. I am a father of a family, and I don't mean to go through such a fight as that any more." The difference between the appearance of Paris last night and its aspect upon the preceding evening was extraordinary. Then, as I described in my last letter, the excitement was intense. Everywhere armed men, everywhere shouting, singing, drunkenness, and excitement. The town was alive with marching battalions, the night was hideous from drunken shoutings of the " Marseillaise." Last night a profound quiet. No troops in the Rue Rivoli, none in the Champs Elysées, none at the Arc de Triomphe. No songs, no shoutings, no drunkenness. Here and there little groups, of National Guards, three or four strong, with their muskets slung at their backs, plodded wearily and silently along. They had just come in from Nanterre, where they had been all day sheltering from the guns of Valerien, and, under cover of night, broken and beaten, without order, discipline, or organization, they were, as best they could, making their way home. Other stragglers were dropping in from the left. There the demoralization, although not so great or so general, was yet very extensive ; and thousands of men leaving their colours crowded the gates. These, however, were closed, but at one gate opened for a moment to let out an orderly, they forced their way in, and thousands made their way home. In the meantime, however, the Commune was by no means idle. Very large reinforcements were sent out, batteries of artillery and mitrailleuses in great numbers, and immense quantities of ammunition. At the present moment, indeed, with the exception of the Place Vendome and the Hotel de la Ville, and of a few battalions kept in reserve, the greater part of the available forces of the Commune are in the field, and if the battle of to-day is followed by as great a disbandment as the heavy skirmish of yesterday, there will be a difficulty in filling up the diminished ranks. Thus, a few more days' fighting, and I trust that we shall see our way to the end. The fighting yesterday, which had begun to droop when I left the scene at three o'clock, soon afterwards ceased altogether ; but between five and six the National Guards made a fresh attempt to take the heights of Meudon, but were again repulsed with heavy loss. The newspapers here give the most divergent, and many of them the most absurd, accounts of the fighting yesterday. The *Debats*, however, has a fair account, which, with respect to the fighting upon the right and the centre between Issy and Meudon, agrees fairly with what I myself witnessed and described. I mentioned that a third column had started upon the left, but that I was ignorant as to what had taken place in that quarter. The *Debats* thus describes this portion of the affair :—

" The 3d Corps d'Armee was to start from Chatillon. The redoubt, absolutely uninhabitable, was occupied yesterday morning, by the National Guards, who hoisted their red flag over it. Many battalions were to guard the redoubt, while the rest were to go by the way of La Chevreuse to join the road to Versailles at the culminating point of the plateau at Petit Bicetre. These battalions, starting at ten o'clock, advanced without finding any resistance until quite close to Petit Bicetre. Arrived there, they found themselves in presence of troops of the line, and of artillery, masked in the clumps of trees of the Wood of Verrieres. The contest commenced about one o'clock. It was long, and the 41st, 81st and 25th Battalions of the National Guards suffered greatly. During this time the troops who had remained in the redoubt of Chatillon demanded with insistance the distribution of food expected since the evening before. The distribution had scarcely begun at half-past three when the first shell fell among the groups. They threw themselves upon the piled arms. There was no time, however, to form line, the projectiles rained in among them, and the remains of the columns which had advanced entered, followed almost immediately by the troops from Versailles who carried the redoubt after a fight of scarcely half an hour. From this moment the retreat was covered by the cannon of the Fort of Vanvres."

Thus, it will be seen that the defeat of the 3d Corps d'Armee was as complete as those of the other columns. I imagine that now the fighting has once begun in earnest we shall hear very little more of the troops raising the butts of their rifles and fraternising with the insurgents. In the first place, they have now quite committed themselves, and the contending troops can no longer approach near enough to each other to make it easy for men to desert, even if they wished to do so. In the next place, the authorities of Versailles have shown a necessary severity in shooting every soldier made prisoner in the ranks of the National Guards, so that in deserting they do so at the peril of their lives. An example has been made, too, in one of the regiments at Versailles, where a spirit of insubordination prevailing, and some of the men saying openly that they would not fight against the Parisians, twenty-two were seized, tried, and at once shot. The Commune are doing their best to discredit themselves by laying hands upon everything which suits them. Yesterday 200 National Guards arrived at the house of Prince Murat, and stripped it of the whole of its furniture. Another party took possession of the house of the Prince of Wagram, but, not having waggons with them, they told the person in possession to turn out, as the house would be stripped to-day. They have laid hands upon the funds of some of the charities ; they have seized the funds of a society, and ordered all future receipts to be paid into their hands. They have, among other things, requisitioned—it sounds nicer than stolen—200,000 kilogrammes of salted meat belonging to a very large importer of cattle, who supplied the hospitals and ambulances during the siege, and have not even gone through the formality of giving him a bon for the value. The English Society for Relief has been obliged to suspend its operations, the preserved milk and other matters which it distributed to the poor having been confiscated. It has, as I mentioned yesterday, siezed and confiscated the property of MM. Thiers, Jules Favre, Dufaure, &c., and I suppose that in a day or two we shall hear that it has carried into effect its decree of yesterday, and has stripped the churches of their valuables. It has requisitioned horses in all directions, the omnibus company being the principal sufferer. The lack of funds, in fact, is daily making itself more and more felt, and is daily driving the Commune to measures more and more confiscatory in their character. Had not the respectable classes left Paris almost in a body now would be their time for action. The revolutionary battalions are almost all outside the walls. Thirty thousand—I do not say resolute men, for five thousand of these would suffice—National Guards of the Party of Order could become masters of the town with scarcely an effort, and by shutting the gates could keep out the whole of the insurgent National Guards, and then, placing them between both fires, compel them to lay down their arms and submit. Unfortunately the emigration of the class whose duty it was to have assisted in stemming the flood of revolution has amounted, it is asserted, to 180,000 persons. In the respectable quarters of the town half the shops are shut, and the closed blinds and shutters of the upper storeys show how few of their inhabitants remain. Citizen Assi has met with the same fate which befel that great man Citizen Lullier. He has been arrested by his colleagues and imprisoned. No one knows the reason. General Cluseret has been appointed chief of the Bureaux of War. I heard yesterday evening that it was the intention of the Commune to appoint Citizen General Bergeret as ambassador to Great Britain ! The latest report is that the troops have taken the fort of Vanvres. I can scarcely believe the news, for although Vanvres joined in the fight the firing when I was there was concentrated in front of Issy, and the batteries of the insurgents were in advance of Vanvres. Nor do I think that the troops would attempt to carry Vanvres before they took Issy, as Vanvres would be supported by the cross fire of Issy and Montrouge, whereas Issy is altogether unsupported upon its right, and is exposed to the fire from the Chateau of Meudon. The possession of Vanvres, however, would be more important than that of Issy, as the latter fort would upon its surrender be altogether isolated, and its fall would be certain. I do not believe that the report, which is given by *La France*, is true.

THE ROUT OF THE PARIS INSURGENTS.

PARIS, Tuesday Night, April 4.

THE organs of the Commune were last night in great glee. They announced in huge type—" Victory ! Mont Valérien is ours !" et cætera. This morning they professed to be in a most painful state of ignorance. Thus no paper of the extreme type is in general better informed than that which is edited by M. Henri Rochefort. But this morning the *Mot d' Ordre* declared that it had no news—could ascertain nothing. Its reporters were at the Hôtel de Ville till two in the morning, but not a scrap of information could they obtain as to the attack on Versailles by way of Meudon. Other papers of the same class, however, such as the *Rappel* and the *Vengeur*, while they were very confident of victory, gave advice which was significant—that the Guards should remain where they were strong, within the walls of Paris, not attempting to attack Versailles, which they had previously recommended with enthusiasm. The meaning of this was that the heroic Guards, led on by Eudes and Duval, were completely routed.

I was amused to watch the manner in which the news of this rout was reported on the Boulevards last night. There were groups, as usual, gathering round eye-witnesses, reporting what they had seen. They did not dare to express satisfaction—they were wonderfully wary of speech. But I fancied I detected a suppressed pleasure in the speakers. One man in the centre of a large group having told his story, I ventured to question him. I said, " Can you tell us anything of Mont Valérien, which the late papers declare to be in the hands of the Commune [illegible] replied, " I can only speak of what I saw—if the [illegible] of course believe the Commune. I have no doubt they had great victories everywhere else than where I was an observer. They say so. But I was out by Châtillon, and there I saw a complete and terrible rout. But mind, can only speak for my own eyes." It is said by other witnesses that in this rout the National Guards did more damage to themselves than they received from the enemy. One witness to whom I talked stated that in the midst of the confusion, at one particular point, a cantinière alone seemed to preserve her presence of mind, for she struck an insurgent on the shoulder, and said, " Your brother is killed, our commander has fallen, and *I* am wounded ! Vengeance !" This vigorous speech produced a momentary effect, but the fugitives refused to rally, and skedaddled into Paris. Some battalions which had just arrived from Paris and were hot for the fight were indignant at seeing so disgraceful a flight. They levelled their guns, and threatened to shoot the runners ; but these latter only ran in another direction. The whole afternoon they might be seen careering through the fields or hiding in ditches. Some were caught and ill-treated, but their excuses were so ingenious that many had to be let off. The troops who remained in order were disheartened, and expressed a strong desire to return to Paris, pretending that they had no food, but when three or four waggons full of bread passed by, instead of expressing their satisfaction, they seemed to become all the more disheartened at finding their excuse for returning to Paris taken away from them. At the same time I must say this for the National Guards—they had good cause to be in a fright—they were so badly generalled by upstart commanders, who thought that nothing more was necessary to make a battle than to heap up troops together in enormous masses. Everywhere there was a dead block, in which it was impossible to handle the men, and so when there came a shell, or any sign of a shell, they knew that their only salvation was indiscriminate flight.

To-day the battle is resumed, but in more sober fashion under the orders of General Cluseret. The troops are defeated again ; but there is more order, and therefore less panic. It is said that some battalions have been able to pass the batteries at Meudon. It may be so ; but what good will it do ? The batteries at Meudon might allow several battalions to pass, as Mont Valérien did yesterday ; but they are only separated from the main body of the National Guards ; and if they proceed to Versailles unsupported they must be captured. The failure, however, is so conspicuous that proposals for peace became more earnest than ever. What propositions can the Commune offer to Versailles which shall be at all acceptable ?—*Daily News.*

A STREET SCENE IN PARIS.

TO-DAY (Apr. 5) I visited the district of Vaugirard ; a large crowd was assembled at the gate, beyond which, at a trifling distance, could be seen Fort Issy, which throughout the day had been " pegging away" at the Government troops on the heights beyond. Vaugirard is an unpleasant district, to which the Minories would be Paradise. I saw several wounded brought in, and Communists, armed and intoxicated, passing to and fro. One brave old National was so very drunk that two of his comrades could scarcely keep him from falling. Drunkenness is a social evil in which the Communists indulge freely. Yesterday a battalion passed my window with a *vivandière* marching at its head, wearing riding-boots and spurs, reeling drunk. There were many of the Vaugirard ladies, dirty and slatternly, watching for the wounded, and freely giving their ideas as to the mode in which the Commune should act. The essence of their conversation was—blood. A party of National Guards entered the gate escorting a decently dressed man in plain clothes. The women shrieked huskily, " A la baïonnette ! à la baïonnette !" Women and men in Vaugirard have husky Cognac voices. A National Guard improved by drink, on duty keeping the people back, was one of those irrepressible talkers whose garrulity cannot be checked by fear of Emperor or Commune. A group had collected around him, and he talked " tall." Everything was blood, fire, pillage, and murder—all to be done by the Sovereign People. After talking for some time, he talked himself out of the depth of absurdity into the realms of common sense. At first, I could hardly believe my senses that it was the same person speaking ; for he had said that the agents of police should all be shot when caught ; and, until that result could be effected, their wives now living in Paris should be dragged into the streets and cut into pieces. So, you see, he began like a good diabolical blood-thirsty " Red." The women yelled with delight.

Suddenly he changed his tone. He declared that he had not been paid for five days ; thirty sous per day did not suit him ; he could make three francs and a half at his trade. Worse than all, the wine had run out ; none had been served out to him since the day before yesterday ; and he wound up by roundly " condemning " the Commune. The women took up the same strain—declared they did not want their husbands to be killed, for what would become of them and their children afterwards ? that civil war was a disgrace, and should be stopped—and so on. Although the Commune might not have given the garrulous National wine for two days, he *had* obtained it somewhere. Tall talking on strong drink gets into the head. His speech had become less articulate, his eyes more confused. Drawing himself up he exclaimed, " Widows and children, we will provide for you !"—then down ingloriously he toppled into the dirt!—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE CAPTURED INSURGENTS OF PARIS.

M. FRANCISQUE SARCEY, in the *Gaulois*, describes a visit which he made to the prisoners captured by the Versailles troops in the recent combats. Upon the entry of a body of these prisoners into Versailles the crowd which had collected received them with loud hooting and cries of " Shoot them !" " Drown them !" The appearance of some of the officers of the Communist force provoked an uproar of yells and cries of " Take off the lace from the caps !" This cry was explained to M. Sarcey to refer to the gold lace which indicated the ranks of the so-called officers, who, comprehending their danger from the exasperation of the crowd, themselves removed the offensive decorations. Some men managed to break through the escort and struck the prisoners with sticks, and when remonstrated with by the officers accompanying the troops replied that pity was not for such creatures. The women were more furious than the men, and clapped their hands and joined in the threatening cries which were incessantly uttered. On arriving at the prison an attempt was made to reach the captives, who were with difficulty got in safely within the gates. An inspection of the prisoners enabled the police officers to recognize two escaped convicts, and two others who had at other times fallen under the ban of justice. One man explained his presence in the insurgent ranks by stating that the *generale* had been beaten in his district, and he was told that he must march or be shot. Many of the prisoners were mere lads, the murderer of Dr. Pasquier being only 16, and, as he boasted, the slayer of three other men. He was taken and summarily shot. One youth, when questioned by M. Sarcey, declared that he had not fired a shot, but had run away at once, " But what did your captain say to that ?" Oh, he bolted the first, and must be a long way off if he is still running." The officers of the army, however, admit that many of the insurgents did stand their ground bravely, and one captain exclaimed, with much bitterness, " Oh, if those scoundrels had only fought like that against the Prussians." M. Sarcey observes that " the greatest part of these wretches have a positively idiotic appearance. They might be called brute beasts rather than ferocious animals."

SPEECH OF M. THIERS.

THE Assembly met on Tuesday night, April 4, at 10 o'clock, when M. Thiers thus addressed the members :—" I have but very few words to offer to the Assembly, but what I have to tell is so satisfactory, if there can be anything satisfactory in civil war, that those few words will, I doubt not, be favourably received. (' We cannot hear you.') If my voice is weak and does not sufficiently reach the extremities of the Chamber, I must ask the Assembly to excuse it, for I am very much fatigued. Yesterday, as we all know, our troops had to maintain a conflict with those unhappy creatures who, misled by ill-disposed men, attempted to march upon Versailles. The army proved yesterday, as it has to-day, that it is animated by a deep sense of duty, and that it has, like the country itself, a full apprehension of the position of affairs. The army has shown great valour. It has driven out the enemy from positions where they had intrenched themselves, and it has carried barricades with remarkable determination. The first action was certain to lead to a second. We knew already that the insurrectionary committee entertained the idea of an attack upon Versailles. Yesterday's fighting decided them to make that attack. We had formal knowledge last night that an attack would be made. At 1 o'clock in the morning our troops began to move, and at 6 they were in line. The assailed positions were between Courbevoie, Nanterre, Ruell, and Bougival on the north, and between Meudon, the Chatillon road, and Petit Bicetre on the south. As soon as the dense masses which were advancing became visible, Mont Valerien opened fire and did great execution among the assailants. The position was, nevertheless, attacked, and the enemy was repulsed. One of their principal chiefs fell in this encounter. The insurrection showed in force all Meudon. The foot gendarmes behaved heroically. Fresh divisions were brought up, but only towards the close of the day. The insurgents then fell back, leaving a force to hold the Chatillon redoubt. It was then too late to attack them. The main body of the insurrectionary force was driven back to the walls of Paris. To-morrow a few cannon shots will suffice to dislodge the remaining insurgents, and we have no doubt that these unhappy men will soon be only too glad to implore the clemency of the Government, which will not be denied to them. (Applause from the Left. A voice from the Right.—' Yes, the clemency of the gendarmes.') Observe that in my view there can be no question of indulgence for crimes ; that can only be extended to those who have been misled. (' *Très bien*' from the Left.) The Assembly may rest in perfect safety. It may be assured that respect will continue to be paid to the laws and to the national will. Let it then preserve perfect calmness of mind, and rely upon our vigilance and upon the care and prudence which we shall bring to the task we have to fulfil. (Applause.)" The *Gaulois* of Wednesday observes of the foregoing statement :—" One thing only was wanting in this speech, which we will venture to point out. There is in Paris an entire population friendly to order, devoted to the National Assembly, truly French, which is suffering cruelly. These people are abandoned to the horrors of the insurrection. M. Thiers did not state what he intended to do for the 1,500,000 honest inhabitants of [illegible] without betraying the secret of his intended operations, M. Thiers might and ought to have addressed a few words of encouragement and some promises of speedy help to our brothers in Paris. There can be no doubt that the inhabitants of the capital will be exposed to terrible trials during the next few days. To strengthen their spirits, to encourage their resistance, to give them hope and confidence, would have been an act both politic and patriotic."

THE STATE OF PARIS.

THE *Temps* of Monday, April 3, furnishes a curious sketch of the state of affairs in the French capital. " One sign of the times," it says, " is that game is not to be had and milk is scarce. Butcher's meat will soon be difficult to procure, but potatoes are plentiful and cheap, indeed, in some parts they are given away, a practice which it would be convenient to make general, as gold and silver are becoming scarce. Everything, however, goes on as usual except the hackney coaches and the railways. The reason assigned for the irregularities of railway trains is because they are stopped, but that is absurd. The cab drivers give a more intelligible explanation, forage is scarce, and horses also, the latter because most of them have been eaten. But it must be admitted that the coach drivers are somewhat unreasonable. Their charges are extortionate, and they will not take paper *bons*. ' Sir,' said I to a coachman the other day, ' these are *bons* duly marked and stamped by the Commune.' Observe, I said, ' *Monsieur*,' and not ' *Citoyen*,' which might offend the aristocratic coachman. I soon found that my *bons* were not *bons*, as the coachman declined to be paid in what he elegantly termed ' monkey's money,' so I drew out my purse and was about to pay according to the old tariff. ' Citizen,' saw the coachman to me in a contemptuous tone, do you think the revolution was made for dogs ? There is no longer any tariff.' ' Then, M. le Cocher, how much must I pay you for what in the old time would have cost 5f." ' It is 20f., Citizen, and the pourboire at your discretion, Monsieur.' The gates of Paris are seldom opened, the city is dull, the cannon is frequently heard, and every one is fevered and agitated. The Civic army of the capital comprises 200,000 National Guards, beside Mobile soldiers of the line, artillerymen, and Zouaves, who, although relieved from the restraint of their accustomed discipline, find themselves in a state of embarrassment from not feeling certain of their safety with either party. The soldiers who have accepted service under the Central Committee do not lead a pleasant life. Their pay does not reach them very regularly, their rations are almost invariably bread, cheese, and wine—such wine ! The national guards of Belleville and Montmartre, who at first welcomed them with open arms, have become distant, and misery, want of occupation, and the unquenchable desire to rejoin their corps, induce many to find their way to the Versailles road, where the police pick them up. Soldiers are wandering about the city now not knowing where to rest their heads, and sometimes, hungry and penniless, they would starve but for the alms of benevolent citizens. Loud complaints are heard from the soldiers that they have been deceived by the Commune, and by hundreds they are repeating their desertion, this time returning to the regiments to which their military service was originally due." The *Journal Officiel* of Paris publishes a decree of the Commune, appointing a commission to inspect and report upon the unfinished building works, in order that arrangements may be made for the renewal of our rations. A notice also appears that as many letters are duly received at the Hotel de Ville addressed to the President of the Commune, the members of that body wish it to be known that there is not and cannot be any president among them. The *Liberte* contains a curious despatch, which it states was issued by the Central Committee to the commanding officer of the National Guards on duty at the Western Ceinture Railway station :—" Cause all trains running from Paris to the west ceinture to be stopped. Place an energetic man at that post day and night. He should be provided with a large plank of timber, and when a train arrives, if it does not stop, he should turn it off the rail."

TO THE EDITOR OF " THE TIMES."

SIR,—Some of your readers may like to have an idea of the general aspect of Paris under the red flag the " *torchon radieux*" of Victor Hugo—which flies over the Tuileries and Elysee, the public buildings and monuments, not excepting the column of the Place Vendome, where the " *glorieux chiffon rouge*," in Red Republican parlance, floats above the statue of Napoleon I. Paris is itself and not itself. One street has a perfectly quiet and normal appearance, while, in the next, circulation is stopped ; a detachment of the National Guard is ready to defend the approaches to a veritable fortress, and the cannon pokes its ugly muzzle through the barricades. In the meantime the mitrailleur rattles after off, the ambulances keep coming in laden with the victims of the civil war ; but the eternal *flâneur* looks calmly on and sips his absinthe at his little table outside the café on the Boulevard in full view of the line of Garde Nationale extending across the Rue de la Paix.

Business being at a standstill, the usual crowd on the Boulevard is further swelled by the world of the Bourse, the banks, and commercial houses, and at every corner a knot of politicians discusses the latest news.

Every quarter of an hour a battalion of the National Guard marches by in the direction of the western gates drums beating and clarions sounding ; bands they have none, for no military music has been heard in Paris since the beginning of the war ; nearly every band existing at that time was captured by the Prussians, and it was found impossible during the rapid organization of the Republican armies to provide music for men to march to. Now and then extraordinary cavaliers in red shirts and gray trousers without straps slipping up to their knees, their heads covered with feathers, gallop by ; these are the cavalry of the Commune, improvised from a mixture of livery stable horses and ex-infantry soldiers of Garibaldi's corps.

The crowd of gaily-dressed women in the streets in more formidable than ever. This is easily accounted for by a decree of the Commune suppressing the bureau des mœurs, as being a restraint on personal liberty. The Commune, however, while ceasing to exercise supervision over one evil, have swept away another—that is, street gambling, which had during the last few weeks increased to an alarming extent, to the shape of dice, cards, roulette, &c. This state of things was found to have attractions too strong for the National Guards who deserted their posts to stake their pay. Full freedom is also give to the host of beggars who infest Paris, and a refusal to give alms is met with a volley of oaths and abuse. Another nuisance is the presence of numbers of itinerant vendors of cheap cigars and other nasty products, who cover the pavement with their tables and wares ; and to crown all, we have an *affiche* placarded telling us to beware of our pockets for 4,000 London thieves have arrived in Paris ! Such are some of the results of the disappearances of the sergens-de-ville.

The National Guards being politically divided into two camps, those who side with the Government of Versailles seem to look upon themselves as neutrals, and numbers of persons repair daily to the Trocadero, Pont de Grenelle, and other points whence a view of the scenes of action may be obtained ; the spectacle of lookers-on and actors really reminds one of a review in ordinary times, till one approaches near enough to see that the combatants are in earnest.

One of the most characteristic features of the Parisian is the ease with which he turns from grave to gay : having listened all day to the cannon at the gates, he goes in the evening to the *cafe chantant*, and applauds the most " *risque*" songs that were ever sung and the wildest " *cancan*" that was ever danced in France, and it is no exaggeration to say that performances of the sort referred to were never more numerous nor more run after than at the present moment.

Poor Paris ! she was not allowed to amuse herself during the siege, and seems determined to make up for it now ; so half the city dances and sings, while the other fights and dies.

J. F. O.

THE " RED" WOMEN OF PARIS.

(*Daily Telegraph*, April 6.)

THERE is an old story told by Montaigne, and retold, with some alterations, by Addison, to the following effect. A certain place being besieged and reduced through famine to desperate straits, the commander of the assailing host was merciful enough to decree that all the women might sally forth, unmolested, with such goods as they could carry, and no more. In insisting on this provision, the Moltkes of the period had evidently an eye towards the goods and chattels most precious to womankind—her babies and her pots and pans. But the women of the beleaguered city knew a little too much for the besieging General, and stole an astonishing march upon him. The children and household stuff were given over to the unmarried girls ; while each and every devoted wife did valorously hoist her husband on her back, and so march with the beloved bargain through the lines of the hostile camp—the enemy's soldiers, to their credit be it recorded, only laughing at the cunning device until the plumes in their helmets shook. There is a good deal of bastard classicism in France, and Montaigne still maintains a certain amount of popularity. Can it be that some well-read member of the Commune has timeously bethought him of the anecdote we have just related, when " inviting" the women of Paris to come forward, with children in their arms, and *stand in front of the* insurgent National Guards, so that the loyal troops from Versailles might not dare to fire on them ? " Their heroism," we are told in a recent telegram, " is much applauded." But what shall we say of the mean and shabby cowardice of the Montagne Ste. Geneviève, and the Rue Mouffetard, which would consent to take shelter behind the petticoats of women from the punishment which rebellion has demanded ? It would be as though Montaigne's story had been read backwards ; for at least, in the old instance, the men shared the perils of their wives, and the same arrow or the same stone from a catapult might have transfixed both. In this latest emanation of French ingenuity, we recognise only a dastardly desire to make earthworks of women, and bulwarks of babies ; while those who should be in the forefront of the fray are vapouring and swaggering, and at the same time shaking in their shoes, behind.

From other sources, however, we learn that a different plan is to be adopted by those members of the Parisian fair sex whom some white-livered Communists would fain utilise from a Todleben point of view. A meeting of females has been held in the Place de la Concorde, at which the ladies belonging to the " Red" faction are said to have appealed to each other " wildly," proposing a march *en masse* to Versailles, *after the men*, to assure M. Thiers and his Generals that the Commune [illegible] wrong, and that Communism [illegible] consequently triumph. In this project there is an evident reminiscence of the famous procession by the women of Paris to the Palace of the Kings of France in 1792. That mob of Mænads has, thanks to the pens of a Michelet and a Carlyle, become historical. They came literally " in their thousands," with streaming hair, with flaming eyeballs, some with torches, some with sabres, some with pistols in their hands, some begirt with the bloody trappings of the Royalist soldiers whom they had slaughtered, some bestriding cannon or mounting troop horses *en cavalier*. We know very well of what classes in the population that *cortége* of furies was composed. They were those *poissardes* and *femmes de la Halle* destined to become infamous as the *tricoteuses* who filled the galleries of the convention or the Revolutionary Tribunal, screaming plaudits as Robespierre or Marat perorated, or howling insults and execrations as Marie Antoinette or Madame Elizabeth was doomed to death. They were the unsexed harridans who gloated over the naked and mangled corpse of the Princesse de Lamballe, who wreaked unspeakable atrocities on the bodies of the murdered Swiss Guards on the 10th of August, who plied their knitting-needles at the foot of the scaffold in that Place de la Révolution which had once been the Place Louis Quinze, and which is now the Place de la Concorde—if, indeed, it has not by this time been rebaptized as the Place de la Commune or de la Canaille. They were the incipient *tricoteuses* indeed—the mothers of a myriad of murderous Gracchi —who, when the fury of the Reign of Terror was exhausted, and a reaction of disgust had supervened, were driven with shameful stripes by the *Jeunesse Doree* from the places where they had held their revels. It is passing strange that the French, who are continually boasting of the worship, almost amounting to idolatry, which they pay to the fair sex, and who plume themselves, not without reason, on the influence exerted by " la femme" in every section of society, should no sooner drift into revolution than they fall to lashing their women as though they were hounds. Under a well ordered despotism, be it Bourbonist or Bonapartist, the Frenchwoman is simply a toy upon whom millions are spent. Then there comes a political collapse, and the toy is scourged, just as Italians sailors have been said to belabour the image of the patron saint who declined to quell a tempest or to grant them a fair wind. A Pompadour is smothered in diamonds ; a Théroigne de Méricourt is flogged. Were the shameful treatment of the poor woman who went mad and died at Bicêtre an exception, it would be unjust to allude to it ; but Théroigne was only one of many of her sex who suffered abuse at the hands of patriotism gone crazy. The Paris mob of 1790 broke into the convents and whipped the nuns ; Carrier and Fouché were great adepts in the art of maltreating women. Under the Terror, if the Jacobines and Tricoteuses fell out among themselves in a street argument, the ladies who were unfortunate enough to be in the minority rarely escaped without humiliating castigation ; while, in order to render due poetical justice, the Merveilleux and Incroyables of 1794 took especial delight in hunting for Jacobines and flogging them. But the times, optimists may urge, have altered. The French have grown more polished and more humane than they were at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century. Have they ? It is only four weeks since the Paris correspondent of the *Indépendence Belge* described the shameful stripping and scourging inflicted in the streets of Paris on a few poor women who had dared to converse with Prussian soldiers during their temporary occupation of the French capital.

The too frequent fate of their predecessors in such adventurous exploits—nay, the recent misfortunes of their own sisters—might well deter the " Red" ladies of Paris from undertaking a march to Versailles with any aggressive object. The Tarpeian Rock is very close to the capitol ; and the Terrasse des Feuillants, where Théroigne suffered, is within a stone's-throw of the Place de la Concorde. The site is of evil omen to female patriotism ; though we fancy that the women of Paris in 1871 are not made of the same stuff as those of the Great Revolution. They have mobbed a few spies, and torn the clothes off the backs a few of their own sex, but they do not appear to have murdered any one yet. Indeed, they lack many of the incentives which spurred their grandmothers to action. There is no " Autrichienne" to hate. The women of Paris, at least, can have nothing to say against the good and charitable Eugénie. There is no " affaire du collier" to gossip about, no ribald ballad of " La belle Bourbonnaise" to bawl. They are without, indeed, that supreme goad which drove them to Versailles in the old time. That goad was hunger. According to Alexandre Dumas the elder, in his " Guerre des Femmes," one man beating a drum and crying out " Du pain !" sufficed to call the entire woman-mob of Paris to arms, or rather to tooth and nail. They were hungry ; they had been hungry for years ; they had seen their children die for lack of bread, and they knew that at Versailles the courtiers were wallowing in splendid luxury and riot. Now the common people of Paris have not been actually starved since the bloody business began last July. Their food has been coarse and scant enough, but they have had it punctually from day to day ; and only a woman with children can most fully appreciate that supplication in the Lord's Prayer which asks for daily bread. There are women, no doubt, in Paris just now, as there always have been, who talk " wildly," and, with a little encouragement, would act as wildly too. The year 1870 has had its " Amazones de la Seine," and its " Vengeresses," as 1848 had its " Vésuviennes." There are always some crack-brained feminine creatures wandering around, shrieking and gesticulating in distressed, hysterical manner, and craving to put on pantaloons, to let off revolvers, kill Germans by means of thimbles tipped with capsules of prussic acid, or in some other way behave themselves after a Bedlamite and unfeminine fashion. But the mass of women in Paris have, during the awful vicissitudes of war, siege, and sedition, comported themselves admirably. It is the privilege of the vast majority of their sex so to comport themselves, and to make us thank God for the gift of women, while men turn traitors or poltroons or wild beasts, or lose their wits entirely like the crackbrained fanatics of the Commune. A witty Frenchman once, when twitted with the ungallantry of the Salic law, replied that by its provisions only one woman was prevented from reigning ; " in our country," he added, " all the women reign. The Salic law was enacted to stifle individual jealousies." That the influence of woman—political, social, and intellectual—is destined to regain its predominant sway in France we unfeignedly hope and believe. Feminine tact and skill, prudence and moderation—most powerful when least shown—cannot be extinguished in France : and whatever may be the form of government ultimately adopted in that unhappy land, its safest foundations may after all be found in " the woman's kingdom."

THE NEW REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS IN FRANCE.

(*Economist*, Apr. 1.)

WE showed last week how wide the chasm between the great cities of France and the country districts has grown ; and this week we have evidence of the full consciousness of the chasm in the explicit profession of faith published by the revolutionary party in Paris, which declares for the independence and federation of the great Communes of France, and for securing for the great cities some guarantee of sufficient influence over the Central Authority, " whatever that may be," in order to prevent their being swamped, as they have hitherto been liable to be swamped, in the representatives sent up by the country districts. This most dangerous revolutionary proposal is, in some sense, no doubt a nemesis on the policy of the Imperial Government, which, resting as it did on the ignorance and conservatism of the rural population, found itself compelled to re-adjust the electoral arrondissements, so as to neutralise as much as possible the influence of the great towns. We often had occasion, while the Emperor still reigned, to point out, as the late M. Prevost Paradol pointed out in his last very instructive book, that the first requisite of a proper Reform Bill for France would by such a readjustment of the electoral districts as should give the great cities of France their fair influence in the National Assembly. But this the Emperor, who knew well that he reigned chiefly by virtue of the confidence which the timid and ignorant peasantry reposed in him, would never grant ; and now we see the terrible recoil of the policy of repression in this revolutionary demand that France shall be virtually governed by the great cities—for that is really what the new programme means—and the rural districts kept down by the superior intelligence, force, and wealth of the municipal centres. That is the political ideal after which the Parisian revolution declares itself to be an aspirant. That Lyons and Marseilles, and perhaps St. Etienne and Toulouse, more or less share the same views, the recent disturbances there seem to indicate. Should Paris succeed in defying the Central Power and establishing herself as an independent Commune, we may be quite sure that such an example given by the capital will soon be followed by others of the great cities, which have for generations back followed more or less closely in the wake of Paris. And the probable consequence will be the disintegration of the State, and a social war of city against country. It is a frightful danger, and one the magnitude of which has really grown with the recent attempts at a remedy. Louis Napoleon saw the extent of the danger in 1848, and tried to remedy it by drawing from the country an army which kept down the capital and the other great towns ; but then, as we have seen, he had to prop up his policy by the political expedient of attenuating the political strength of the greater municipalities, which he effected, after a fashion well understood in political England by throwing great marginal districts of agricultural population into the " circumscriptions" of the more democratic cities. But all this counterbalancing of the great cities only piqued their vanity and excited their vindictive feelings the more, till at last we see that the quarrel of town *versus* country is like enough to become an open feud.

And perhaps the worst feature of this new revolutionary cry is, that while it is a very exciting cry, a cry which has a very vivid meaning both for town and country, it does not represent anything of definite and intelligible policy for the future. The most dangerous of all social quarrels are those which begin before any intellectual or moral issue is really reached—quarrels of local jealousy which represent passions and hypothetical interests rather than distinct policies and tangible interests. We know pretty fairly the vague ideas which are fermenting in the great French cities ; we know that there is a very widespread distrust of the rich, and a very strong disposition to insist on government by the poor ; we know that there is a vague idea that wealth is unfairly distributed, and that in some fashion or other guarantees should be taken for its more equal distribution in future ; we know that there is a violent distrust among the *ouvriers* of the principle of competition, and a vague belief that by building up vast labour associations on what they call the principle of *solidarité* they could ensure a fairer division of the rewards of labour ; further, we know that there is an intense dislike to the strong proprietary individualism and the torpid life of the rural districts, and a vast belief in the sacredness of political ebullitions of all sorts,—in short, an immense love of excitement, and a strong disposition to novelties of social and political experiment. All these tendencies are deeply rooted in the fluctuating populations of the great cities of France ; but there is not one of them which really represents a distinct principle or a practicable political plan. The rural districts rather believe in wealth and rank, and certainly prefer to be governed by the rich and not by the poor. But though the apparent tendency of a great part of the city masses to distrust wealth and prefer men of their own order, makes a social war a real danger, yet it is quite obvious that this is not an issue on which a practical discussion is possible. Even the city poor will not refuse influential leaders from amongst the professional classes if they can get them ; and even the country peasants might choose to elect an able and typical man of their own class if they could find one. This is just the sort of division of feeling which causes bitterness without even admitting of a clear settlement. And so too of the semi-communistic notions as to the unfair distribution of wealth. No one has ever formulated them into a practicable experiment, except indeed in the proposal to establish Government workshops for the unemployed—a most dangerous proposal, unless the work were harder and the pay much less than that of any private work-shops, in which case the plan would be rejected by the socialists themselves. As for the " solidarists" who want to get rid of competition and " organise" labour on a great scale, no practicable plan has ever been proposed, except co-operative schemes, which are very good in their way, *because* they are checked and stimulated by external competition, without which they would become mere vast monopolies. Then again the general belief in political excitement, experiment, and change, which marks the cities, and which is the horror of the conservative landed peasantry of the country, suggests no issue or principle capable of real discussion ; it is a mere vague tendency which has its influence of course in exciting enthusiasm in the cities, and dread in the rural populations, but it is incapable of formulation, incapable of intellectual statement or refutation.

This, then, seems to us to be the great peril of the situation,—that the cities have got a restless, a feverish, a dangerous, an empirical life of their own, to which they are attached, and the influence of which, in some form or other, they desire to see propagated through France ; while the country people, ignorant, slow, conservative, and attached to their ignorant, slow, conservative ideas, feel a complete horror of the views and feelings which agitate the cities and desire nothing so much as to be protected from their influence. There, as we have said, is no political issue—nothing capable of being fought out definitely, like the demand for a Reform Bill, or for Free-trade, or even for a Republic. All these clear constitutional issues might be decided by political agitation. But in France we have hostile but, on one side at least, vague ideas threatening an order of society to which the other side is attached, but without even a trace of sufficient definiteness to make it clear what order of society these idealists would substitute for it. Such hostility as this is the more dangerous, just because it is vague, and any distinct comparison of ideas on the subject is impossible. It is more like a quarrel between two different ages of the world,—between a feudal and a commercial period, for instance, as to which should impose its yoke on the other,—than a contest between two sections of the same people, educated under the same influences, and only subject to a certain moderate *divergency* of taste and principle. The only conceivable remedy for it, is a thorough rural education, which should make the country districts more active and susceptible to new ideas, and a thorough city education, which should make the *ouvriers* more sober, less visionary, more clearly aware of the strict intellectual limits on all progress. But that takes a generation or so ; and a social struggle in France looks almost as if it were imminent. It is a gloomy prospect.

APRIL FOOLING BY TELEGRAPH.—We are informed that a clerk in the Postal Telegraph Department who caused a false despatch to be sent to the Press Association as to the result of the boat-race in order to make " April fools" of the news papers, has been suspended by Mr. Scudamore, pending the decision of the Postmaster-General respecting him.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A HINT FOR THE FASHIONABLE.—It has been generally supposed that only in a civilized country could such a barbarous fashion of dressing the hair prevail as that by which young ladies condemn themselves to bear on their heads those enormous burdens called chignons. It appears, however, from the correspondence relating to Mr. Forsyth's mission to Yarkund which has lately been printed by order of the House of Commons that there is an old lady of high position in a very out-of-the-way spot who has discovered and adopted, if possible, a more painful and inconvenient style of headdress than that which excites so much sympathy at home. Dzungaria Proper, says Mr. Forsyth in his report to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjaub, is now divided between the Taranchis and Kulmaks ; of the form of government among the Taranchis, the whilom slaves of the Chinese, we have no information. Russian traders and caravans are strictly excluded from Kuldja, so that what is enacting therein, although that place is only sixty-miles distant from the Russian frontier, remains a mystery. The country is known to be peopled, from the fact of the constant appearance of armed bands on the Russian lines, and from repeated incursions of marauding parties over the border. It has, however, been ascertained by the Russians that the Kulmaks who had retired in consequence of a revolt of the Taranchis beyond the Yuldus Mountains have returned to their fields in the neighbourhood of Kuldja. These Kulmaks are ruled by an elderly woman. A Tartar who had returned from Kuldja related at Fort Vernoe that he had seen this Kulmak ruler proceeding to an interview with the chief of the Taranchis. Her hair, he said, hung in long tresses down her back. They were so heavy with gold coins and other precious ornaments that they had to be supported by two men as she walked. It might be premature as yet to follow the example of this old lady of Dzungaria Proper, but there can be no doubt that banknotes might be used as curl-papers with the most pleasing effect, and that any young lady appearing with her head thus adorned would not suffer from any lack of admirers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INFANT NOURISHMENT.—In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory and Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says, it " resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." " The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc. Sci. Rev. " Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE 28th boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities came off on Saturday morning (Apr. 1) amidst the shouts and cheers of hundreds of thousands of spectators of all classes, from the Prince of Wales down to the humblest and poorest of her Majesty's subjects. Upon no previous occasion was public interest in the contest screwed to a higher pitch, and never did the contending crews acquit themselves more to the satisfaction of their admirers. The victory of the Cambridge men last year after the nine successive defeats they had sustained, turned the sympathy then felt on their behalf into general admiration, and impressed the public with a belief that the tide of events had turned in their favour, and that a succession of victories inevitably awaited them, and so it would appear by the result of to-day. It is true that not since the year 1858, when Cambridge rowed the distance from Putney to Mortlake in 21 minutes 23 seconds, and beat Oxford by 22 seconds, has the light blue been represented by so good an eight. Their time, swing, and feather were admitted to be faultless ; and, as far as style, finish, and appearance went, they looked the very perfection of a racing crew, and justified the confidence expressed as to their capabilities—a confidence that was backed at starting by 7 to 4 being freely laid on them. The boat in which they rowed suited their weight to a nicety. It varied in some particulars from the ordinary build, but was similar in dimensions to the one they so successfully pulled over the course last year. She appeared rather low in the water, which was occasioned, no doubt, from the fact of her being built with lower sides. Her riggers were set in lower, perhaps, than usual, the work being put at 12 inches, with a leverage for the oars of 3 feet 7 inches, and a rudder 11 inches. She appeared narrow amidships, about 2 feet 3 inches across over sides, and 18 inches in depth. She is 56 feet 5½ inches long, 8 inches high at the bow, and 7½ inches in the stern. The beauty of her build is the manner in which her work is put, and her steadiness of buoyancy. Her seats are 8½ inches from the floor. The Oxford boat is in every detail much larger than that of last year ; indeed, she is the largest racing boat ever built. While, as already stated, the Cantabs are a first class crew, the fact must not be overlooked that there was never a bigger eight sent up from Oxford. They are decidedly bigger men than any that ever before represented the University, and, judging by their appearance this morning, when side by side with their antagonists immediately before the start, they looked so much the stronger, and altogether the more powerful crew, that the confidence of the backers of the light blues must, for the time, have faltered—for, after all, power and weight are formidable possessions in a contest of this kind, which, with a " long pull and a strong pull," would strikingly assert their influence at the finish. It is true the actual difference in the weight of the crews was only 1st 12lb. as will be seen by the appended list of their names and weights ; but that difference represented a very important amount of physical power :—

OXFORD.	st.	lb.
1. S. H. Woodhouse, University	11	6½
2. E. Giles, Christ Church	11	13½
3. T. S. Baker, Queen's	13	3
4. E. C. Malan, Worcester	13	1
5. J. E. Moss, Balliol	12	8½
6. F. H. Payne, St. John's	12	9½
7. J. M'C. Bunbury, Brasenose	11	0
8. R. Lesley, Pembroke	11	10½
(Cox.) F. H. Hall, Corpus	7	11

CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
1 J. S. Follett, Third Trinity	11	3
2. J. B. Close, First Trinity	11	10
3. H. J. Lomax, First Trinity	12	4
4. E. A. A. Spencer, Second Trinity	12	7
5. W. H. Lowe, Christ's	12	12
6. E. L. Phelps Sidney	12	2
7. E. S. L. Randolph, Third Trinity	11	10
8. J. H. D. Goldie, St. John's	12	10
(Cox.) H. E. Gorden, First Trinity	8	1

Of the 28 races that have taken place the heavier, or Oxford men, have won 16. In 1829, at Henley-on-Thames, the first race that was rowed, Oxford won over a course of 2¼ miles by six lengths, and did the distance in 14 minutes 30 seconds. Against this, however, the Cantabs came off victoriously six years afterwards, in 1836, the second race that took place, namely, from Westminster Bridge to Putney, a distance of 5¾ miles, which they rowed over in 36 minutes, and defeated their opponents by one minute. And again three years afterwards—in 1839—the Cantabs made a second victory over the same course in 31 minutes, beating the Oxonians by 1 minute 45 seconds. In 1840 the light blues were equally victorious from Westminster to Putney. After a very hot contest they won by a bare length, having rowed the distance in 29 minutes 30 seconds ; 1841 also added another laurel to their scroll of fame. They pulled over the same course in 32 minutes, and beat Oxford by one minute. In 1842 Oxford did the same distance in 30 minutes 45 seconds, beating Cambridge by 13 seconds. In 1845 the competitors were compelled to abandon their favourite course owing to the increase of the number of steamers plying on the Thames, and adopted the present course from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and a-half. Here the Cambridge men were equally successful. They pulled the distance in 23 minutes 30 seconds, and beat Oxford by 30 seconds. In 1846 the Universities rowed from Mortlake Church to Putney, the tide rendering it necessary to row on the ebb. Again Cambridge were the winning crew. They did the distance in 21 minutes 5 seconds, and won by three lengths. This was the first race rowed in outriggers. For some reason or other the next race did not take place for three years after that. In 1849 the 9th and 10th races of the Universities came off, the first in March, when Cambridge won by nearly a minute ; and the second in December of the same year, when a foul took place, owing to the bad steering of the coxswain in the Cambridge boat, and Oxford were in consequence proclaimed the victors. The time occupied by the Oxonians in the race was 24 minutes 27 seconds. In 1852 and '54 Oxford won—the first by six lengths ahead of Cambridge, in 21 minutes 36 seconds ; the second by four boats' lengths, in 25 minutes 29 seconds. In 1856 the thirteenth race was rowed, owing to the tide, from Barker's Rails above Mortlake, to Putney. This, after one of the severest struggles on record, was won by Cambridge by half a boat's length, the time being 25 minutes 45 seconds. In 1857 the course from Putney to Mortlake was won by Oxford in 22 minutes 50 seconds, beating Cambridge by 35 seconds. In 1858, Cambridge came off the victors by 22 seconds, doing the distance in 21 minutes 23 seconds. In 1859 the sixteenth race was brought to an unexpected end by the swamping of the Cambridge boat. The weather was exceedingly rough, and in taking up their position for the start they shipped a quantity of water. They nevertheless started on the contest, and sank when off Barnes Common. Oxford rowed the distance in 24 minutes 30 secs. In 1860 Cambridge rowed the distance from Putney to Mortlake in 26 minutes 5 seconds, and beat Oxford by a length and a-half. From 1861 to 1869 inclusive Oxford were the victors in every race, which they won respectively as follows, over the course from Putney to Mortlake :—1861, in 23 minutes 30 seconds, by 47 seconds ; 1862, in 24 minutes 40 seconds, by half a minute ; 1863, from Barker's Rails, above Mortlake, to a boat moored off the Star and Garter at Putney, in 23 minutes 6 seconds, by 45 seconds. Each University had, up to this time, won ten races each. 1864 (over the old course), in 21 minutes 40 seconds, by 20 lengths ; 1865, in 21 minutes 24 seconds, by nearly four lengths ; 1866, in 25 minutes 35 seconds, by three boats' lengths ; 1867, in 22 minutes 39 seconds, after a very hard race, by a length only ; 1868, in 20 minutes 56 seconds, by four lengths ; 1869, in 20 minutes 5 seconds, by three lengths ; in 1870, as will be remembered, the Cambridge won the race in 21 minutes 30 seconds, by a boat's length ; and the race to-day was won in 23 min. 9½ sec.

The dulness during the morning, especially the earlier part, appeared, judging by the numbers of well-tenanted vehicles that filled the highways and the byeways converging to the Thames, rather to stimulate than damp the resolve of the people to see the " great race." The railway stations, especially those along the Metropolitan line, were crowded long before eight o'clock, and thousands of persons could find no room in the first, second, and third trains that left the City for Hammersmith, and were in all probability too late after all to see the race. No little amount of chaffing and badinage was indulged in by those individuals who crammed the various compartments of the carriages, as they passed through the stations leaving behind them equally anxious, but less fortunate, sight-seers. A thick vapour hung over the river up to about half-past eight. The temperature was chilly, though there was not sufficient wind to cause any anxiety to the partisans of either crew ; indeed the calm state of the early morning had the effect of increasing the confidence of the backers of Cambridge, who laid 2 to 1 on their favourites. The offers were taken very freely, however, and the odds fell in consequence to 7 to 4 and 6 to 4, showing even at the start a large amount of confidence in the light blue. At half-past eight the fog cleared off, and, although there was no sun to speak of, the weather became sufficiently bright to light up a very animated scene. The immediate aspect of Putney and round about the starting point was not so gay nor nearly so much crowded as upon former occasions. The interest of the race was evidently concentrated more in the heat of the contest, midway along the course and at the finish. The bulk of the spectators, therefore, adopted the wiser plan of taking up positions from the Crabtree onwards. From this point on either side of the Thames pedestrians flocked thick as bees, right away to Barnes bridge ; while a back ground was formed of vehicles four deep of nearly every description—fours-in-hand, drags, open phaetons, and dashing dog-carts—in nearly every instance occupied by fashionably-attired ladies profusely adorned with the light and dark blue ribbons. There was, indeed, no lack of colours anywhere ; there was scarcely an individual who failed to display his partisanship by a ribbon or rosette of a dark or light shade, while the houses along the route were generally hung with bunting. Boats of all sizes and heavily freighted with ribbon-adorned occupants commenced passing up the river with the tide as early as seven o'clock and continued in large numbers on their way to Barnes and Mortlake until within a short time of the start. Owing no doubt to the ability of those on board the small Conservancy steamer the starting point and its immediate neighbourhood were kept perfectly clear of craft. The only vessels allowed to be moored were the two steamers conveying the friends of the Universities, which took up their positions on the western side of the aqueduct, immediately above Putney bridge, and the umpire's boat, which steamed up a little before nine o'clock alongside the Star and Garter Pier.

At ten minutes to ten the umpire's boat left the pier, and backed into the centre of the river, in a line with the two first-named boats, while a couple of the Thames Police boats kept the course clear ahead. By this time the banks on the Fulham (or Middlesex side of the river) became thickly tenanted by spectators, while hundreds continued passing along the Surrey bank on their way to Hammersmith and Barnes, where a good sight of the race is invariably obtained.

The crews themselves were up early, but not with the proverbial lark ; breakfast at seven was as usual—tea, cocoa, chops, steaks, toast, butter, watercresses ; the only restrictions being made as to the quantity of tea. The meal was scarcely over before the daily papers appeared, with the Saturday sporting complement, and all the latest doings and tips for the day. Digesting the news, with occasional peeps at the increasing crowds, wiled away the time till 9 a.m., when, in expectation of an early start, a move was made to change

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for the race. It was agreed that the two crews should be at the boat-houses together, and as Oxford had the longest trip to take on foot, they advised their opponents of the time. Mr. Chitty, the umpire, then had his usual confab with the coxswains, in which the rights and wrongs of steering were explained, and all the duties on the land were over. The toss for stations took place at the boat-house, and Oxford, usually lucky, won and selected the Middlesex shore. A few minutes before ten the crews got into their boats, and Oxford paddled out first from the shore, followed in a few moments by Cambridge. As Oxford came across to the Fulham shore, the spectators concluded that they had won the toss; but this introductory slice of luck had no effect on the betting. In fact, not a few of the old stagers seemed to think the Surrey station had the best of the tide. It was a curious fact to notice that the departure of the crews from the hard was signalised by scarcely a cheer. Thousands pressed to the river's edge to see them paddle off, and not a man saw them but had a hope for either one or the other, but still there was a marked silence. The tide, properly high water at 11.28, was running very feebly, and the three steamers which were keeping behind the starting boats had very little difficulty in giving them a wide berth without throwing up any surf. Mr. Searle acted as starter, and the two crews were not long in getting to their stations, a man holding their sterns. "Are you ready?" is a ticklish moment, but there was no denial, and being repeated without response, "Go" set them off as steadily as two pilgrims on a journey. The slackness of the tide made it easy work to start, the oars were not pulled away by the current, and the boats went off without a jerk. At the moment of start the nose of the Oxford boat was pointing slightly outwards, so that after the first few strokes Cambridge had to sheer out into mid stream. Oxford rowed their first strokes quicker than Cambridge, and for a moment were in front, but the steady start of the Cantabs brought them in front at once, and from that point to the finish they were never headed; stroke by stroke they slowly worked the nose of their boat in front, and at the Ditch, a minute from the start, Cambridge was a good half length to the good; Goldie was then rowing 38, and Lesley 37, but the latter finding that it was a mistaken idea to begin a waiting race with a crew that had the heels of him with a slow stroke, quickened up to 38 and 39 by the point, and so prevented Cambridge from increasing their lead to more than a length at the shoot. Both boats took this well, and now the rowing for the first time of Oxford was wild, and, under a pressure of 39, they could only hold their own to the Grass Wharf, Cambridge with 37 holding them, rowing 39. Opposite Rose Bank there was daylight between the boats, and the gap kept on increasing, as Oxford for the first time felt their opponents' wash. Gordon took the Soap Works well, and by this time Cambridge was a length clear, and, as they turned for the bridge, the wash again came on the Oxford stroke oars; but they went steadily through it, and getting clear of it near the bridge, they picked up slightly, and were only a length clear behind at the Suspension Bridge; the cheering here for Cambridge was tremendous, and a strong contrast to the comparative silence hitherto. Goldie was now rowing 37 and Lesley 39, which he worked up to 41 in a fine spurt by The Doves; but, though it was well answered, it was to no purpose, as Cambridge were going on as steadily as when they started. Another trial of wash was here in store for the Oxford, and as often as they tried to avoid it, some slight turn in the course brought it again upon them. Opposite the Oil Mills Cambridge was quite 1½ lengths clear. Another spurt from Lesley, and as gamely answered by his men, reduced the gap to 1½ lengths. At the bottom of Chiswick Eyot, as Cambridge got into the swell of two river police steam launches, Oxford reduced it to 1¼ lengths; but as they met this fresh wash they fell astern, and at the bend for Corney Reach Cambridge was, for the first and only point in the race, two clear lengths ahead. Goldie, who knew this point—the historical Charybdis of the Light Blue—had no wish to bustle his men, and rowing barely 37 to Oxford's 40, the latter, who had made a mistake in steering up the Eyot on the Cambridge bow side, since they were too far astern to get the corner, now cross over under Cambridge's stern, and, avoiding the wash by keeping wide, they steadily began to gain, and by Barnes Bridge there was just one clear length between. The rowing of Cambridge at this point was superb. Even when the nose of the Oxford boat was slowly but surely creeping up, not an oar was out of time, not a back out of swing. Goldie, remembering the tactics of Lawes of 65, knew that 37, with the inside, a lead of a length, and not a mile to go, was quite equal to 40 for a spurt; and now that victory was within grasp he would patiently wait for it. After passing Barnes Bridge, and as far as Wilcox's there was still the length of day-light between the boats, but here Lesley quickened up into one of the most brilliant spurts ever seen. It was a grand repetition of Griffith in '67, and his crew for the first time since the Crab Tree, hearing the click of the Cambridge oars, plucked up in a surprising manner, and from 40 to 41 and 42 he rattled his men up by the brewery, closing up the gap at every stroke, until before the Ship they were overlapping; a desperate finale of yet one more stroke a minute, 43, was answered by Goldie with 40 for the first time in the race, and both crews rowing this pace to the finish brought Cambridge once more clear, and the winners by a length and a quarter, after one of the finest finishes ever seen. It is needless to say that such a terrible trial as these spurts at the finish of a long course had its effects on the losers, and one or two of them were terribly exhausted, but as a strong denial to the popular idea that they were not in condition were these very spurts, and the admirable way in which they were [illegible] rullock, and then set it down as a long stroke, without looking at all to where the oar bladies caught the water. A long stroke is one that is rowed from over the toes right into the body at the perpendicular. Every inch past the right angles is ineffective, however long it may seem to the eye. The Oxford rowing was weak in the finish of the stroke, and the consequence was that their beginning was jeopardised, and the men instead of rowing their blades out together brought them out irregularly and without a proper sitting up at the end of the stroke; they caught the beginning together, but many of the men did not row it through to the chest, so that though the first part of the stroke was as good as could be wished there was no middle or end to it. With heavy men for a long course, at a comparatively slow stroke, this exclusion of the middle and end of the stroke means a certain loss of power, and the swing of the bodies together is a pretty good index of whether the stroke is rowed through together. When one man stops at the upright whilst another swings far back it is a sign that the work is not done by both men in the same place:—this was the one and only serious fault of Oxford, that their strokes were not rowed through to the finish together. The "beginning" or the "catch" is rather too much of the clap-trap nature, and good though they are, the hobby can be overridden. The rowing of Cambridge was clean, moderately long, and uniform, each man was a counterpart of his neighbour. They had done long and steady tub work, and had a much longer time in their outrigger; they were coached to row hard, and not to sacrifice power to form. They rowed with straight arms, flat wrists, and, sitting low with the work far from them, could use upright stretchers and work well with the legs. They were not a particularly powerful crew, but they rowed their weight and finished their strokes together, so that on the feather the boat went with an even keel. Nothing steadies a boat so much as a neat finish off the chest, not off the thighs, with a turn of the wrist and no mangle turning of the arms. They were rather too stiff about the shoulders and a little more dropping of them at the finish would leave little to be desired. Their steady rowing to a slow stroke whilst their opponents were spurring them up at 40 was very creditable, and for men when they are being gradually overhauled to keep in time and perfect swing is no mean feat. Goldie rowed as Cantabs always affirm—hard and judiciously. He knew he had a strong and lasting crew to beat; he felt, by the way Oxford stuck to him, that it could only be done by husbanding his men and leaving his adversaries to tire by fruitless spurts. It was running it close to keep at 38 when within sight of home and the enemy's bow over-lapping. To his cool rowing much of the credit of victory is due, whilst the defeat of Oxford is forgotten in the splendid rowing of their stroke. University crews of late years do not race from the start; it is generally a waiting race, at a slow stroke, and a reserve of power for the last corner and the last mile in. Such was the race in 1867, and the contest of Saturday was but a repetition of it; the slower stroke, or about three strokes a minute less over the whole course, more than fifty strokes less in the whole race. Many people will argue from the way in which Oxford came up at the finish that they would have won had they been steered properly at Chiswick; we cannot deny that Hall made an error here, but we fail to accord to it such conclusions; Goldie had his men well in hand the whole way, and could at any time have quickened up as he did at the finish. Perhaps Oxford lost a length by their Chiswick steering, but before that point their coxswain had no option but either to keep wide of the wash or keep in it. He will come in for abuse—it is a coxswain's heritage. The loser must always bear the brunt. Gordon steered well and cheered on his men like the coxswains of other days. The arrangements of the course were admirably carried out by Mr. Lord, of the Thames Conservancy, and if we except the two steam launches of the river police, which gave the crews a good wash for three-quarters of a mile by Chiswick, the river was as free from interruption as a mill pond. The three steamers were some way off the crews the whole way, and as a proof of the pace of the race they could not gain on them in the least degree. In fact, by Barnes they were being left astern. The time of the race to Hammersmith was 9 min. 10 sec., very slow considering that the boats started above the Aqueduct, but to be accounted for by the head wind in the shoot. From Hammersmith to Chiswick Church it was 5 min., making 14 min. 10 sec.; Barnes Bridge, 19 min. 7 sec.; and the winning post 23 min. 5 sec., where old Joe Phelps was stationed as judge. So ended the best exhibition of rowing that has been seen on the Thames for many years; Cambridge has proved that with good water she can show good rowing, and that she has men of her own kin to help and advise her in her need. The victory was no fluky one, nor has her praise been sung by partisans only. Oxford men with 16 victories to their credit can well yield with grace in the interests of sport some success to Cambridge, who has still only 12 winnings on her scroll of fame. When two such crews meet not only do the party spirits of each side rise, but the rowing community, amateur and professional, look on with interest on the practice and the race. A good exposition of trained crews from the universities has as much a moral effect as one of pleasure; it means great care, anxious zeal, self-denial, and perfect obedience, in addition to its physical qualifications: and in the face of those who wish to foster on to the Universities a love of hero worship and a craving for publicity, we hope the day is far distant when it will ever be seriously attempted to move this, the great race of the year, from Putney water.

To particularise individual rowing would be difficult, and withal needless, and probably unsatisfactory; but the rowing of the two strokes cannot be passed over without praise—Lesley for his grand spurts, Goldie for his steady rowing. As to the boats themselves it is more difficult to offer a trustworthy opinion. Their shape was different, and their mode of going also. Salter's, the Oxonian, was wall-sided and big as far down as six's seat; she did not travel so smoothly as Clasper's, in which Cambridge rowed, but this may have been due to the style of rowing as much as to the build of the boat.

THE DINNER.

The crews lunched together, as usual, after the race at the house of Mr. Phillips, of Mortlake, and in the evening the University Boat Race dinner took place at Willis's Rooms. Mr. Goldie, the president of the Cambridge University Boat Club, was in the chair, and he was supported by many past and present university oars men. Mr. Darbishire, an often successful Oxford University stroke; Mr. Willan, one of the famous Harvard four; Mr. Risley, another Oxford stroke; Mr. Chambers, the Cambridge coach, and many others were present, and, of course, the two crews whose names are now sufficiently well known.

The toast of "The Cambridge Crew" was proposed in a hearty and manly manner by Mr. Benson, the president of the Oxford University Boat Club. He praised the plucky manner in which the Oxford crew had worked, and, though regretting that it was not his fortune to be one of them this year, owned that they had been beaten by a better boat. He was not a bit ashamed of the Oxford boat, and there was no dishonour at all in being beaten by Mr. Goldie and his men.

Mr. Goldie returned thanks, and took occasion to praise the extraordinary pluck which Oxford had shown in rowing a "stern race." He owned that after Barnes Bridge had been passed, and when he thought the race was comfortably over, he "began to be in a funk" when Mr. Lesley put on his magnificent spurt. It was a wonderful spurt, he said, for a crew which had rowed behind so long, and he fairly owned that he had to pull himself together to finally shake off the determined Lesley.

Mr. Woodhouse returned thanks for the Oxford University crew, and owned that the race had been fairly rowed from start to finish. Moreover, it had been honestly won; but he hoped the day would come when he would be able to be instrumental in again turning the tables, for he had now rowed in a winning and a losing race, and he owned the losing race was for the hardest work.

Mr. Goldie then, in glowing terms, proposed "The Health of Mr. Benson," not in connection with the present University crew, but as the selector of the crew and as president of the boat club.

Mr. Benson having replied,

The Chairman proposed "The Health of the London Rowing Club, the Leander Rowing Club, and the Kingston Rowing Club," all of which had gone out of their way to show them kindness and hospitality while on the London water.

Mr. Gulston, of the London Rowing Club, took occasion to make a few remarks on modern rowing, and suggested that the failure of Oxford was due to the "farce of catch at the beginning." The stroke should be as well rowed at the end as at the beginning.

Mr. Darbishire, replying for the Kingston Rowing Club, ventured to differ altogether from Mr. Gulston. He suggested that the theory of "catch at the beginning" was no farce at all, but was a sound fact, and the advantage of it he had himself experienced on frequent occasions. The modest manner in which Mr. Darbishire alluded to his frequent triumphs, and the point with which he set aside Mr. Gulston's argument, elicited enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Foster replied for the Leander Club, and trusted his society would be enabled again and again to offer hospitality to the University crews.

The health of Mr. J. G. Chambers, the popular coach of the Cambridge crew, was then proposed by the chairman; and Mr. Chambers, in replying, alluded most generously to the assistance given to Cambridge by Mr. Morrison, of Oxford. He had broken the neck of the Oxford victories, and since Cambridge had won last year there had been no more despairing letters from University oarsmen, and the crew had buckled together with a will and obedience which were beyond all praise. He was proud, indeed, of the crew which that day had scored another victory for Cambridge.—*Standard.*

A SHIP CANAL BETWEEN INDIA AND CEYLON.

(*Economist*, April 1.)

The subject which was discussed on Tuesday night at the meeting of the East India Association—the proposal to cut a channel for ships between India and Ceylon—is a very important one, and the proposal seems more within the limits of definite practicality than such schemes usually are. A good many maritime canal schemes, not excepting the Suez Canal itself, have been based on a wrong reckoning. The shortening of time for voyages and the great benefits to commerce have been urged; but there has been too little disposition to measure the gain, to compare the benefits with the cost, and ascertain that too much is not being sacrificed in the present for the improved roads of the future. The consequence has been that individuals have frequently suffered loss, being induced to contribute capital to great schemes by a species of false pretences, and, apart from this heavy drawback to such schemes, we should think that even if the capital were [illegible] voyage, or, as it is calculated, something like 4 per cent. on the working expenses of the voyage. At the same time the cutting would enable ships on that coast to enjoy the benefit of a magnificent land-locked harbour, which is now useless because off the route. And these advantages are to be given for the price of 90,000*l*, besides a small annual cost for working, so that there is no question of any brilliant and costly engineering scheme. The proposal is certainly one which the Board of Trade here might consider carefully in conjunction with the Indian Government. The latter would gain indirectly in many ways, and would probably be able to reimburse itself by a moderate charge for the use of the channel and harbour.

PRINCE KASA'S ENVOY.

Our correspondent at Alexandria writes on the 17th ult—Jirjis, Prince Kasa's Envoy, is still at Cairo, quite at a loss what course to pursue, owing to the refusal of the Foreign Office to receive him. He is a superior man, and speaks English perfectly, having been educated at Bombay. He dresses as a European, and is so fair of skin that no one would take him for an Abyssinian. His colleague, Mertcha Warka [not the Senior Envoy Jirjis, as we understood from a former letter of the same correspondent] is still at Massowah, and will probably not return to Egypt, I fear that some unfortunate Englishman will hereafter pay the penalty of our ungenerous treatment of Kasa's envoys. Abyssinia, it appears, is in a state of disorganization from end to end. The Wakshum Gobazie has gone against Magdala to leave insurrection behind him, and so of the other chiefs: as they move the people transfer their allegiance to some one else. Kasa seems the most prudent and wary, and has the territory he holds in good hand. The guns and arms left him by Lord Napier have been his salvation; without them the Wakshum would have driven him from Tigre long ago. The *Jawaib*, the leading Arabic newspaper published at Constantinople in its issue of the 1st inst., has the following remarks on our treatment of Prince Kasa's envoys. The *Jawaib* has a wide circulation in India and throughout the East, and is edited by Ahmed Faris, who besides being considered one of the best living Arabic scholars, is well read in English literature:—

"What we are now about to narrate will strike every one who hears it with astonishment. It appears that when the English made war upon the late King of Abyssinia they appointed Lord Napier commander-in-chief of the invading army. Among the number of those who heartily co-operated with him and contributed towards his success was the Amir Kasa, the most renowned of the Amirs of that country, the most noble by descent and deeds, the most famed for prowess and dignity, and the most clear-headed in council and policy. The majority of the Abyssinians sided with him on account of his conspicuous virtues and generous characteristics. A sincere attachment and lasting friendship sprang up betwixt him and Lord Napier to which many English Generals have borne testimony; moreover, they have not been backward to recognize the importance of Kasa's services, and to admit that they could safely have dispensed with them. Well, the Prince referred to recently conceived the idea of cementing his friendship with the English, and accordingly selected two of his principal officials, namely, his Highness Jirjis, the President of the Council, and his Highness Mertcha Warka, and despatched them with a letter to the English Government, together with some valuable presents for her Majesty the Queen. On reaching Egypt they were received by his Highness the Khedive, who treated them with marked courtesy and esteem and located them as his guests in the Musafir Khaneh; the Khedive's Government being conspicuous for its generous reciprocity and for welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guest with overflowing tokens of its liberality. When the English Government heard of their arrival at Cairo, they sent two persons to meet them. At first people thought that they had come to escort the envoys to England; but it was found out afterwards that they had come to prevent their departure, on the ground that their journey to England would be useless. They asked them, however, to deliver over to them the presents which they had brought. The envoys were naturally much cut up by this shabby treatment, refused to give up the presents, and wrote again to the Queen's Government, but as yet have received no reply. Such a proceeding as this is calculated to increase the bad feeling among those disaffected towards England, to lead them to question its policy, and to expatiate on the narrowness and meanness of its conduct."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homoeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF APRIL 8.

"IMPRESSIONS OF GREECE."

Candle-droppings on the carpet.

THE HEIGHT OF SABBATARIANISM.

Finding a bank-note on the pavement on a Sunday, and declining to pick it up.

MOTTO FOR SIR JULES.

Here is "Benedick, the married man." Sir Jules' motto must be Benedict, the U-Knighted man.

A WELCOME VISITOR.

"I could a tail unfold." Could you? Then lose not a moment, but go instantly to Mr. Darwin. He will be delighted to see you.

BEGINNING BETIMES.

It is pleasant to see that scientic improvement and sanitary contrivances are early brought under the notice of the youthful members of the Royal Family. The "Albert Victor Filter" is ready.

A VERY LARGE FAMILY PARTY.

The total number of authors in Allibone's great *Dictionary of English Literature*, we are told, is 46,499, and of these no fewer than 810 are—perhaps we ought not to break the news so abruptly—Smiths!

DEAN OF RIPON AND MR. PURCHAS.

Dean Close—I'd not stay in such a church as *you* would make it, Mr. Purchas.

Mr. Purchas—Nor would I, dear Doctor Close, were our church what *you* suppose.

TWO EXTINGUISHERS.

Fastidious Snob in first class carriage (probably from Dover)—"I protest against your smoking, sir. I think smokers should be compelled to travel by the cattle-trains?

Gentleman (throwing away his cigarette)—"In that case, sir, perhaps some young calf might object!!"

A PANIC IN THE KITCHEN.

Facetious Page—"Now, then, here's the Census, and Master's ordered me to fill it up. I've put down your ages within a year or so, and you're to 'return' your follerers, if any, how many, and state 'p'lice or military, fees and tips from tradesmen and wisitors 'per ann.,' price o' kitchen-stuff, average o' breakages, &c., &c."

CANNIBALISM EXTRAORDINARY.

It is our melancholy duty to announce that a gentleman well known in literary circles and the neighbourhood of Hoxton, a kind husband, an affectionate father, a devoted friend, and an ex-churchwarden, one at whom the finger of suspicion has never been pointed, and on whose character the breath of calumny has never yet alighted, was the other day found *devouring a favourite author!*

FLIPPANCY.

Any lady who speaks slightingly of ministers of religion is not a lady. We were much displeased with Miss Shallow (the Justice's daughter), the other evening. Referring to the Purchas decision, which pronounces the white dress to be the only legitimate garb of the clergy, the misguided young parson said that she should henceforth always call the parsons the surplice population.

A NOISY OFFENDER.

Some people appear to have singular notions of the powers and duties of the police. In a notice of the earthquake in Wales we read that "a lady, in the absence of her husband, much alarmed by the noise, went in great excitement for a police officer." We are not told what the constable was expected to do. Probably to take the earthquake up; or, at the very least, to report it to the inspector on duty for making a disturbance.

"TURK'S CAP."

At the great "function" (this just to air our Spanish) at Kensington last week, a young person, not much accustomed to such state displays, asked what it was the Turkish Ambassador had on his head, and why he wore such a covering? Her companion, who was much older and ought to have known better, took a disgraceful advantage of the questioner's simplicity, and told her that His Excellency's headgear was called a Fez, and that he only wore it on festive occasions.

A HUE AND CRY.

That very useful body, the London School Board, continues its weekly meetings and debates. On the last occasion, a committee having reported on the candidates for the office of solicitor (the appointment of Beadle is not yet given away), a complaint was made that those selected were all of one "complexion." This sounds unreasonable, for it must be obvious even to the meanest capacity that respectable solicitors, such as we are certain gentlemen offering their legal services to the Board could not fail to be, would all be of one complexion—fair.

Again we read that "the Committee did not consider religious opinions or 'colour' of any candidates," and this time rejoiced to think that the Members were so liberal, so unsectarian in their views, as not even to look with disfavour on a candidate, although in personal appearance he might be tinted, or, possibly, deep black.

STICKING UP FOR AN ABSENT FRIEND.

[illegible]

—"What I like so much is that—er—that——"

Ditto No. 2 (with his nose almost touching the canvass)—"I know what you mean—that broad—er——"

Female Dilettante, No. 1 (waving her hand gently from right to left)—"Precisely. That sort of—er—of—er—of—er——"

Ditto No. 2—"Just so. That *general* sort of—er—of—er——"

Ditto No. 3—"O yes—quite too lovely—that particular kind of—er—of—er——" [And so forth.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH IN PARIS.

At last there really seems to be a glimmering of reason among the Reds of Paris. See what the *Daily News* is able to report of them:—

"In the name of public health the Commune requisitions warm baths for the National Guards."

There is very little doubt that the (black) guards who have been putting Paris in hot water would most of them be all the better for a bath in it. Perhaps the next thing they will do will be to requisition some soft soap, with the intent to give themselves a sanitary lathering. Considering the dirty work which they have recently been doing, few of them can boast of having clean hands just at present; and every sincere friend of order would rejoice if, when the Great Unwashed have come out of the bath, the Government were able to give them a good towelling.

FROM THE THREE TAILORS' GHOSTS.

"A meeting of members of various Radical and Democratic Associations in London was held last night at the Wellington Music Hall, Brooke Street, Holborn, for the purpose of making arrangements for establishing a great National Republican movement. Mr. George Odger presided. It was resolved that a Central Republican Association be at once formed, and an executive council and general committee was elected, with instructions to prepare an address to the country, and to draw up a programme for the association."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"We, the three tailors of Tooley Street" were a mighty power in our day:
And our shadows have not grown less to *our* eyes, in the years that have rolled away,
Since we uttered to the universe our famous declaration—
We three,—together the third of a man,—representing the British nation!

Now our shades from Tooley Street, Borough, to Brooke Street, Holborn, wend,
And in consecration and blessing o'er Citizen Odger bend:
As in the Wellington Music-Hall he takes the President's chair,
The mighty Republican movement to set a-going there!

And well the Hall's name befits the work that therein is to be done:
For Wellington was a tyrant who showed how battles should *not* be won:
And Music's an art, whose orchestras for Republican ruling call—
Viz, "every instrument for itself, and no conductor at all!"

And Brooke Street is the street, wherein, if the lessons of life be weighed,
The foundations of the Republic may most fittingly be laid:
For set in running water the ground-work best may be
Of the fabric that's quickest to rear and to rase of all fabrics in historie.

But think not that Citizen Odger is here the Republic's praises to sing,
Or to show how and why rule of President beats rule of Kaiser or King:
If all that were not self-evident in France, we've not far to seek
To find the palpable proof—to the tune of "*Vive la Republique*;"

Nor is Citizen Odger here to pronounce what our English Republic's to be,
But merely to draw up a programme, and appoint a Committee:
And to lay down the keel of a Central Republican Association,
And to put forth—bless him!—as *we* did, an address to the British Nation!

And in place of the Union Jack to nail the red flag to the mast,
With texts for general guidance—as, "The cobbler beyond his last;"
And "Jack's as good as his master, in fact decidedly better."
And "Property is robbery," and "Law is a dead letter."

"In the boat of the selfish capitalist let the workmen above their oars,
And treat *his* accumulations as their Co-op'rative Stores;"
And proclaim the pregnant principle—which he who runs easiest reads—
"To every one according," not "to his *deserts*," but "his *needs*."

And when these sacred doctrines take root here, we shall see,
This side the Channel also, the growth of the Liberty tree;
With its blessed fruit upon it, gleaming ruddily far and wide,
Above, red caps, red flags, and, below,—something red 'tis as well to hide.

So good speed to your National Movement—no fear it should not make way.
With the light of France to guide it on, still on, to the perfect day!
Blow up gaols, and drown policemen; rods, laws, and strait-waistcoats burke;
And you'll make this dull world a bright one, of all play and no work!

The English oak's a slow-growing tree—fit for pig-meat alone its fruits:
The French poplar of liberty grows in a night,—what matter about its roots?
And there's no faith but the Republican, and Odger is its Prophet,
And we, Ghosts of the Tooley Street Three, wish him—and England—much joy of it.

COMING OF THE KAISER.

BERLIN, March 17.

At half-past five o'clock this afternoon, His Majesty Wilhelm I., "the Victorious," Emperor of the German *Reich* and King of Prussia, made his entry into his ancestral capital under circumstances of far less pomp and circumstance than those attending his visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Paris in that Exhibition year—the name of which is written in water—1867. Then, all the splendour and all the pageantry at the command of the most powerful, luxurious and hospitable Empire on the Continent were lavished on the reception of a Monarch whose government a few weeks before had been within an ace of coming to blows on the Luxemburg question with France. Napoleon III. seemed desirous of laying that ugly ghost in a red sea of gold. He surfeited his "Royal Brother" with attentions. The Palace of the Elyse had been deemed good enough for the Padishah, but the King of Prussia was lodged in a wing of the Tuileries itself. Well do I remember the sunny afternoon on which the Imperial and Royal *cortege* swept through the glorious length of the Rue de Rivoli—the state carriages, with their matchless horses, blazing with gilt and burnished trappings—the glittering casques and corslets of the Cent Gardes, the stars and ribands and crosses of the Staff, the wondrous show made by the French Imperial Grenadiers as they turned out at the main guard at the Louvre, their eagle in the centre, to present arms to the illustrious guest. And very distinctly do I remember, too, the glacial silence of the enormous multitude as the dazzling cavalcade steamed along. A few *mouchards*, stationed at certain intervals, made bold to cry, "Vive l'Empereur!" and even "Vive le Roi de Prusse!" and one of them got knocked down by a man in a blouse, for his pains. For the rest, the Parisian populace stared at the show, as in a theatre they would have gazed upon a splendid spectacle with actors who were distasteful to them. They beheld, but they did not applaud. That night in the cafes, they sneered at and disparaged what they had seen, or spitefully circulated the bitter jest attributed to Count Bismarck, when Napoleon inquired whether the King of Prussia did not find Paris much altered since his last visit. "Assuredly; but His Majesty always enters by the Porte St. Denis." It was through that gate, with all Louis XIV.'s vain trophies overhead, that Prince William of Prussia had ridden a mere lad, in the wake of the Allied Armies, in 1815. Fifty-seven years have elapsed, and, after wisely abstaining from entering in triumph the capital which his soldiers would have trampled under their feet, the boy Prince of Hohenzollern—now a bronzed veteran of seventy-four—now a mightier conqueror than the winners of Leipsic and Waterloo—now an Emperor of Germany—comes home to Berlin in the quietest and simplest manner conceivable. I have seen the High Sheriff of an English county make a grander show when, with his javelin-men, he has gone forth to welcome the Judges at assize time.

The methodical and punctilious Kaiser might plead a memorable precedent for absence of ostentation at such a conjuncture. On Wednesday, the 30th of March 1763, Frederick II. of Prussia, called the Great, after concluding a glorious Treaty of Peace—one of the provisions of which was that "eight Saxon schoolmasters" were to be furnished "as a model for Prussia"—which has since made such wonderful use of her pedagogy—arrived at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, on his way home from Silesia. He took a glance at the field of Kunersdorf, speeded forward again to Tassdorf, and between eight and nine in the evening, "not through the solemn receptions and crowded streets," but by a quiet and circuitous route, drove to the Schloss at Berlin. He went straight to the Queen's apartments—"Queen, Princesses, and Court, all home triumphantly some time ago; sups there with the Queen's Majesty and those bright creatures—beautiful supper, had it consisted only of cresses and salt—and behind it sound sleep to us under our own rooftree once more." Next day Frederick made gifts to—as it were—everybody; to the Queen about £5,000, to the Princess Amelia about £1,000, and so on; "and," says the historian, "saw true hearts all merry round him—merrier perhaps than his own was." Could Kaiser Wilhelm to-day do better than imitate the Spartan simplicity of his famous ancestor?

The Linden yesterday was crowded, but not inconveniently so; nor even at the moment when the Imperial *cortege* passed was the throng by any means dense. Flags and escutcheons of the Prussian Eagle abounded; and in the *atrium* of Field-Marshal von Wrangel's Palace close to the Brandenburg Gate, were visible three handsome busts, representing the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and Prince Frederick Charles, with Field-Marshal's batons beneath and mounted on handsome pedestals. A gigantic banner, in white silk—with the Prussian eagle, sable, also waved over Marshal von Wrangel's residence. The palaces of Count Werden, Prince Radzivil, Prince Blucher, Prince Adalbert, the High Admiral, and the Russian Embassy, were also gorgeously decorated. The arrival of the Emperor at the Potsdam Railway station, whither he was to come from Weimar, had been announced for 4-15 p.m. but it was nearer five o'clock when the imperial train drew up in the terminus. Here a handsome tent had been prepared, draped with scarlet cloth, the columns adorned with banners, festooned, and heraldic achievements. The Emperor was received by only the members of his family, and by a few military officers of high rank. He had declined any formal kind [illegible] members of the Schutzmannschaft or police force. And then a very plain open barouche and pair preceded by a single outrider followed along at trot. In this barouche were the Emperor and Empress of Germany—the former in his inevitable uniform and spiked helmet and muffled, moreover, in a grey cloak, which had seemingly seen much service; the latter in a simple walking dress. A royal carriage, double-bodied and closed, which had doubtless been provided in case of rain, succeeded. Then came in a smaller barouche, likewise drawn by two horses, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia. Another and a more unpretending vehicle contained the Grand Duke of Baden and an aide-de-camp. This was all. There was no escort of Cuirassiers or of Uhlans, although plenty of soldiers of those corps, off duty, were standing on the pavement, placidly smoking. The Emperor was so muffled up in his grey gabardine that not much of his face could be seen; but he waved his hand continually and cordially to his loving subjects. The Imperial Crown Prince was in excellent form, and the Crown Princess looked radiant. Her eldest son, Prince Wilhelm, a pretty little lad, wonderfully stiff in military garb, was with his Imperial parents. The Grand Duke of Baden had a complacent mien—not to be wondered at in a potentate who, looking at matters generally, had made rather a good thing of it than otherwise. The cheering of the people was certainly unanimous, but it was not very demonstrative. The Imperial carriages had perhaps gone for five minutes on their way to the Schloss, when a fresh group of equipages drove through the Brandenburg Thor, and fresh plaudits and wavings of handkerchiefs greeted General von Roon, the Minister of War, and General von Moltke, Minister of Mathematics. The crowd was now permitted to break its barriers. There were earnest inquiries for Bismarck; but the judicious Graf, whom I had seen driving towards the railway station early in the afternoon, had gone home to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There was no fear of the populace sibilating him there; but Count Bismarck likes to wrap himself up in his cloak sometimes, and puffs popularity away. I dare say, though, that he whistled his favourite "Halla" as the coachman drove him homewards. Home! *Sein Heimweg*—what a journey and what a goal!

BERLIN, March 18.

The enthusiasm awakened by the arrival of the Emperor in Berlin—mild as it was at first—grew strong by degrees, and at length beautifully great. "Let the people alone," said a German friend to me, when I dwelt somewhat ruefully on the absence of noisy demonstrations; "they will be noisy enough by-and-by. The Germans do not explode like petroleum; but they kindle gradually, like good sea coal; and when the fire is once alight, the genial blaze continues, and needs no bellows to quicken it." In a relative degree, the "genial" state of caloric was attained last night; but I am informed that another month or six weeks must elapse before a thorough red heat, with a bright sheet of flame glows on the Teutonic hearth. When the troops come back incandescence will be complete, and the roaring of the furnace will be, it is expected, tremendous. As yet, the public seems to be meditating over bottomless beer-flagons and inextinguishable pipes as to the lengths of rejoicing to which they shall go next April—whether they shall draw the line at triumphal arches dressed in laurel, and banquets to the returning heroes—or whether they shall plunge into an unlimited carnival of torchlight processions and of torchlight dances, of processions of blonde maidens in white muslin, bearing floral offerings, and similar triumphal diversions.

The Emperor having once got safe home to the Schloss, a very large crowd gathered round Rauch's monument to Frederick the Great, and began to shout. There was a strong body of police on duty; but, as they knew perfectly well what the people were shouting for, and were quite as anxious as they that the shouting should lead to the desired result, they forbore to worry them by orders to "move on." Presently the shouting culminated in one vast, univocal and human roar, as the good old Kaiser, bare-headed, came out upon the balcony over the portico of the palace. It was for this that all the noise had been about. He waved his hand repeatedly and cordially to the multitude, and then retired. Then they let him have his coffee in peace—at least some twenty minutes were allowed to pass without vociferations; but at the expiration of that period, Borussia set to bawling *de novo*. Out came the Kaiser again, and with him came also the Empress. The people were satisfied; and, if Kaiser Wilhelm smokes, he was enable to consume his Havana without further calls on his attention. It was now quite dark overhead, and all Berlin began to tramp about in quest of the illuminations. Their converse with the Imperial family had, however, not come to an end. The grand folks at the Schloss seems imbued with the curious notion that royalty has its duties as well as its rights, and that part of Royalty's duty is to mingle with their people as parents mingle with their children, and make them happy so far as they can. They had scarcely done dinner ere they hastened to afford them the innocent and inexpensive gratification they sought. Royalty came out into the street. The Kaiser I did not see on the Linden at night; but out came the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess, in a little pony chaise—out came the Princess Frederick Charles—out came Duchess Wilhelm of Mecklenburg, without guards, with bodies of police to clear the way—and almost without attendants. Whenever the silver-laced hatbands, *semé* with black eagles, of the Imperial coachmen were visible, the crowd at once fell back, and left a wide passage for the carriages to pass. There was no crushing, no mobbing, no diving under the carriage wheels and coming up on the other side to thrust one's face under a lady's bonnet or a gentleman's helmet. Positively this strange German people seems to have arrived at the conclusion that Emperors and Empresses, Princes and Princesses are mortal men and women. These facts, as yet, would not appear to have taken complete possession of the British mind.

The illuminations were as universal as on the night that I arrived in Berlin—and in quality much more splendid. The Palace of the Crown Prince was splendidly lit up, to begin with; but the people had a hand in decorating the building, the gas-lights apart. They had hung countless wreaths of laurels and evergreens on the railings, and heaped them on the window sills. Over the portico shone a prodigious achievement of the Prussian arms, with the motto in gas jets, "Gott mit uns" (God with us) At the Opera House, one of the handsomest structures at Berlin, they had adopted the system of illumination so long successfully patronised on festive occasions at the Reform Club, London. They have some mighty gas standards and candelebra at the Berlin Opera House, and they simply turned the gas on to the full and let it blaze away as it liked. Nearly opposite to this structure is the Zeughaus, or Arsenal. The façade of this huge structure, which is in the worst taste of the eighteenth century, is adorned with sundry monstrous stone statues, more convulsed in attitude and more stinted in drapery than any of the brawny Saints and hulking Angels perpetrated by Bernini on the bridge of St. Angelo at Rome. But under the influence of illumination, the colossal Mumbo Jumbos over the Zeughaus looked last night sublime. The lines of the façade were made out in gas; but at the top and at the bottom of the building, vast coloured fires—borrowed, perhaps, from the property-room of the theatre over the way—continually replenished, were kept burning. The stone giants over the pediment assumed now crimson, now azure, now orange, and now verdant hues—and the effect was at times surprisingly grand; while, at the base, a flagrant rainbow, lighting up some trophies of weapons of war displayed on either side of the portico—it was not worthy to mark their great coated forms, their rifles and bayonets standing out darkly distinct against a back-ground of brightness—two sentries pacing methodically to and fro. *They* had nothing to do with illumination!—*Daily Telegraph.*

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.............................. £250,000
INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
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MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
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ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.
IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.
The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	W. A. N. Langdon, Esq.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.
March 1871.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited.)
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.
DIRECTORS.

Chairman, W. McLeavy, Esq.	Manager Bank of Upper India (Ld.).
C. J. Collins, Esq.	
R. R. Deans, Esq.	,, Allahabad Bank.
W. Hobson, Esq.	,, Mussoorie Savings Bank.
J. C. Parry, Esq.	Late General Manager, Delhi and London Bank.
F. Peterson, Esq.	Manager, Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. Stowell, Esq.	,, Uncovenanted Service Bank.
F. Warner, Esq.	,, Barrister-at-Law.
Shaik Ellahee Bux	

MEDICAL ADVISER.
WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.
SECRETARY.
D. LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.
DIRECTORS.
R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.
POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITORS.
MESSRS LIDBETTER AND WILSON, Accountants.
BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.
SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
THE PECULIAR FEATURES ARE—
1. Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
2. Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
3. Entire Management in India.
4. Policy-holders to have the power to appoint an Auditor.
5. Recovery by the Representatives of this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
6. Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.
Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—
YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000, OR £100 STERLING, FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

Age.	Civil.	Military.	During Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.
20	29 0 0	32 14 0	1 12 3
30	33 15 0	37 13 0	2 2 1
40	41 9 0	45 4 0	2 16 0
50	54 9 0	57 4 0	3 19 5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.
By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th April 1871.

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FOR MOSQUITO BITES, PRICKLY HEAT AND SKIN IRRITATION, &c.
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